

Bouquets and brickbats

Congratulations to the Labour front bench on at last recognizing the reality of the Manpower Services Commission. Barry Sheerman, a quiet but painstakingly thorough ex-academic and MP for Huddersfield, has been given an enhanced front bench job to mark all the activities of the MSC - whether they take place in schools, colleges or the training market. It should form the beginning of a more coherent Labour policy covering education and training.

Less of an accolade to the headline writers on this *Diary* - "Labour chokes on its own silver spoons" (November 9). It fitted the first bit of the story - a reflection that Bob Dunn of secondary modern fame was an uneasy target for Wykehamist Radice and Etonian Fisher on the floor of the House of Commons. But also beneath the headline was another story about Labour's new education committee (which met this week) lavishly illustrated by the faces of Philip Whitehead, Josie Farrington, Nicole (Nicky) Harrison and my good self, singled out because we were not workers at the chalkface.

For myself, I've got used to such vexatious taunts. I'm aware that the head of Leeds Grammar School who supervised my schooling - one Terry Thomas (sic) - was wont to categorize his school as a "public one"; but I confess that the residual after-taste of most of the grammar with which I was spoon fed by the pedagogues there remains very much more gun-metal than silver.

It was Nicky Harrison who was most deeply wounded by the innuendo. She was brought up on the Downham Estate in Lewisham - built by Herbert Morrison, founder of the council of slum-cleared houses in Deptford to be a safe constituency for him to represent in his



Public schools: ironically, it is the Tory Party which is weakening them

declining years. She received her ample education at one of the estate's best known schools, Rangefield Road, where silver spoons are still quite unknown.

Banana skins

If Labour is vulnerable on the public schools, it is mostly because the party preferred to talk rather than do anything about them over their years of power. Ironically, the combination of Nigel Lawson's abolition of tax relief on insurance (a favourite school-fee tax-avoidance device) with Sir Keith's introduction of university fees for Etonians alongside those for Malaysians, will do far more to weaken the public schools than anything Labour ever did.

For the first time, "silver spoon" mummies and daddies will have to ponder very carefully whether they can afford the fees for both school and university. Omnipotent sit-ins at universities and polytechnics are already worrying marginal Conservative MPs. The unfortunate Lord Whitelaw is being blamed for not seeing this particular banana skin in advance. Stand by for a sustained ISIS campaign to persuade Sir Keith of how unfair he's been to the education of the middle class.

Turbulent priests

To Church House, Westminster, for the annual reception of the Association of Voluntary Colleges, probably the most quietly successful educational lobby in the land. It is the only reception of its kind at which I find from year to year every DES mandarin of any account - from David Hancock, the Permanent Secretary, downwards - on voluntary church parade.

I put the phenomenon down, partly, to the quality of the food and the wine, which this year exceeded its normal high standards. But perhaps it is also because the mandarins now perceive the Church of England as the only effective opposition to the wider social plans of Government. In spite of all the frantic sermons of Mr John Selwyn Gummer, it now seems unlikely that the Church will ever again rise reincarnate as the Tory Party at Prayer.

Some members of the Government, however, do go on saying nice things about the Churches. Mr Robert Dunn himself waxed religious at the end of the recent Commons debate on secondary education and dutifully read out the words his mandarins had provided - still cast in exactly the same form

read out over past decades by Shirley Williams and others: "The religious education provisions of the Education Act 1944 are part of a settlement between the Churches and the State, which underpin that Act. We have no plans to amend the 1944 Act".

Mr Dunn's difficulty is that the Church of England has such plans. I commend to you (not for the first time in these columns) the National Society's Green Paper *A Future in Partnership*, which makes interesting proposals for amendment of the law. But he should conceal the document from his over-devout colleague, the Rev Gummer; its contents, together with the society's motto, *Pleasures Hominum*, might provoke yet another misguided Cambridge sermon from the Chairman of the Conservative Party.

For all their apparent benignity towards the Churches, however, the Government has still not yet delivered the goods to either the sacred or the secular arm of the teacher training establishment. Resources for this essential educational activity are now inextricably tied up with the "cupped pool" - or the "quantum", as the NAB cognoscenti describe it.

There was some rejoicing recently when the pool/quantum was raised by £40m to £620m - particularly in the DES, where it was felt that there would now be enough money for the more generous staffing levels in teacher training - essential for the Joseph Plan for the Improvement of the Quality in the Classroom. The truth is that the increase in polytechnic and college numbers has been so dramatic that the pool is still too shallow to



John Selwyn Gummer: frantic sermons

contain all the ships that want to sail in it. Even with this increase, there is not nearly enough for the best laid plans of the DES: extra funds for polytechnics have already been postponed; the money for new technology is still woefully inadequate; and it now looks as though Sir Keith's hopes for better quality in teacher training will have to go by the board as well.

The moral of the story is that in his arguments with the Treasury, Sir Keith gave in far too easily; he should have fought for some real money rather than attempting a juggling exercise with students' grants which has landed him in the worst of every possible world.

Labs in ferment

After "micros for schools" - courtesy of the Department of Trade and Industry, because the Department of Education and Science can't afford them - what's the next set of Christmas present hardware likely to flow from the DTI coffers into the classroom, or rather in this case, into the laboratory? I would put my money on a "fermenter for schools" programme, to underpin biotechnology in the way in which the micros are already boosting information technology courses in higher education.

The idea came up during a "Biotechnology Awareness" conference of over 70 Technical and Vocational Education Initiative science teachers and inspectors which I chaired at the Polytechnic of the South Bank - recently selected by the National Advisory Body to team up with Central London Polytechnic to become the "London Centre for Biotechnology".

Dr Ronald Coleman, the Government Chemist and adviser on biotechnology to the DTI, looked distinctly impressed. Equipment for a school laboratory, which will sell for a few hundred pounds, is now being developed. The problem, according to some of the teachers present, was not so much the cost as the health and safety regulations. But experiments are currently being developed which are perfectly safe for the school laboratory.

Christopher Price

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS
Mrs Jane Keefe, head of Neil Gwynn nursery school, Peckham, to be head of Chelwood nursery school, south London.

The following appointments have been made to headships of Roman Catholic schools in the Diocese of Southwark. Mr Doreen Gillen to be head of St Anthony's JMI school, Arlesey; Sister Mary Lees to be head of St Augustine's primary school, Beckenham Hill, and Mr P Clifford to be head of St Francis Cabrini JMI school, Honor Oak.

Mr Frank Eric Guescheberg to be principal of George Watson's College in succession to Sir Roger Young.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS
Mr John Hendry Thompson to be director of Establishments and Organization in the Department of Education and Science in place of Mr Anthony Chamler who succeeds Mr Thompson as head of Further and Higher Education Branch (University and local authority higher education).

Mr Neil James Pittman, director of education for Stockport metropolitan borough council, to be director of education for Cheshire.

Mr Michael McCrum, master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to be chairman of the Joint Educational Trust in succession to Dame Diana Reader Harris.

CONFERENCES...

December 8
Curriculum Project Evaluation: Focusing on TVE1 is a one-day conference held in the Senate Chamber, University House, University of Lancaster. It will adopt a case study style. The main

intention is to discuss current strategies in evaluating curriculum projects in schools. Details from the Centre for Educational Research and Development, Carmel College, University of Lancaster, Lancaster LA1 4YL.

January 2-4
North of England Education conference at the Gateway Theatre and Town Hall, Chester. The Secretary of State for Education will deliver his speech on the Friday morning.

January 23
Carousal Training Conference for the International Year of Youth: *Creative Alternatives: Participation in the Arts for Young People with Severe Mental Handicaps* at Cockcroft Hall, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecomb, Brighton. Speakers and workshop leaders include Veronica Sherborne, Jane Stott, Leslie Bunt and Alida Garsle. There will be a performance by the Strathcona Theatre Company. Please send a stamped addressed envelope for details to the Conference Secretary, Carousal Project, Place St-James, 3 Rock Place, Brighton, Sussex.

EVENTS...

November 30 and December 1
Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature. A weekend event organized by the Friends of St Paul's Church and the St Paul's Jarrold Project. Speakers tomorrow (Saturday) include Dr Most, Newcastle University, on *Kings and Poets in Anglo-Saxon England*; Miss J Backhouse, the British Museum, on *Life and Death in Anglo-Saxon England*; and Dr D Rolleston, University of Durham on *Saints' Lives and Saints' Cults in Bede's England*. Details from the Education Department, Bede

Monastery Museum, Jarrold Hall, Church Bank, Jarrold, NE32 3DY.

December 1
Implementing Cockcroft in the Primary Schools Child Development Society lecture by Dr Hilary Shuard of Homerton College, Cambridge, is at 11.15am in the Evin Hall, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1. Non-members welcome, 50p payable at the door.

December 8
A day school on Professor John Searle's *Reith Lectures on Minds, Brains and Science* at 26 Russell Square, London WC1. From 10am to 5pm. The speakers are Dr Sam Guttenplan, lecturer in philosophy, Birkbeck College, University of London, and Dr Graham Richards, lecturer in psychology, North East London Polytechnic. Fee £8. Applications to Dr Cooper, Room 255, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, 26 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DQ.

PUBLICATIONS...

Poetry Carnival Handbook contains articles on how to organize poetry festivals, poetry readings, writing poems and writers into schools, and running poetry workshops and creative writing courses. It is a reduced facsimile of *Schools Poetry Review* issue six, which was devoted to ideas and suggestions for schools intending to participate in *Poetry Carnival* 85 next March. It is available, price £1.25 including postage, from The Schools Poetry Association, The School, Winchester SO21 1NW.

Specific Learning Difficulties: The Specific Reading Difficulties versus Dyslexia Controversy Resolved is a report prepared by the Division of Educational and Child Psychology

of the British Psychological Society. It includes background to the controversy, policies of i.e.a. services and voluntary associations, assessment and remedial programmes. The legal basis of the term "dyslexia" and the procedures adopted by examination boards concerning dyslexic students are presented. Copies can be obtained from the British Psychological Society, St Andrews House, 48 Princess Road East, Leicester LE1 7DR, price £3 including postage.

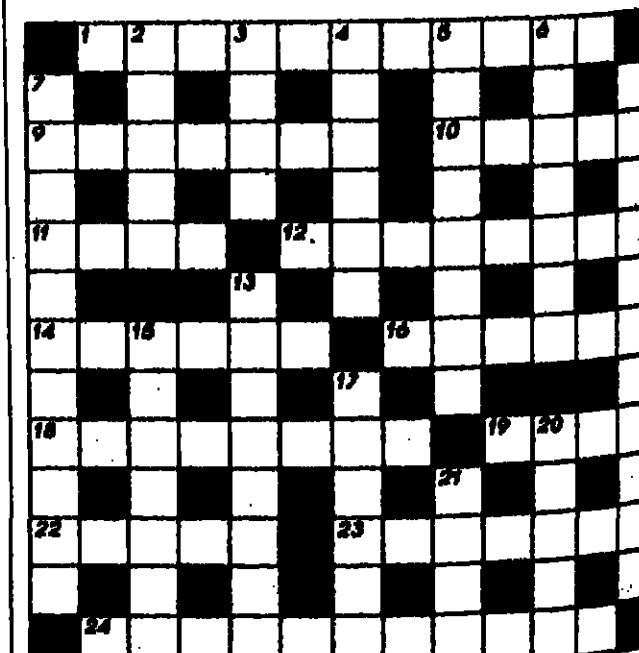
Local Population Studies in Schools is a Historical Association pamphlet on the scope of local demographic study in schools. It includes a discussion of classroom techniques, listing analysis, aggregate analysis and illustrations; census analysis and mobility assessment, family reconstruction and projects. It is available, price £3.60, from the Historical Association, 53a Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4JH.

INFORMATION...

The Standing Conference on Education for International Understanding has received a grant from UNESCO to investigate the practice of education for international understanding in UK primary schools. Any primary school teachers who are introducing a world perspective into their curriculum and would like to take part in the study are invited to contact David Webb, Chairman, SEU, Edge Hill College of Higher Education, Ormskirk, Lancs.

Jane Inglis is compiling a booklet of fund-raising ideas for schools and invites readers with useful suggestions to send them to her at 9 Oakroyd Avenue, Potters Bar, Herts.

No 180 CROSSWORD by Rupert



Across

- 1 Slogan used by (Shakespeare) (5-6)
- 9 The coolest wild cats (7)
- 10 Benefit a few and suffer for it (5)
- 11 Record a piece of music (4)
- 12 Strange oriental tale (6)
- 14 Digs occupied by a lot of spies (6)
- 16 Many get permission to go through (6)
- 18 A sailor in the east is naturally a good mimic (5)
- 19 The load, we hear, must take its turn (4)
- 21 States the time for practice (5)

Down

- 2 Rep. may get an order (5)
- 3 Cut some French meat up? (4)
- 4 Moving spirit behind drug sales (6)
- 5 A feared version probably isn't (8)
- 6 It's a man in what traps and what could keep him going (7)
- 7 Proceeded to argue like a Siamese Twins (6, 5)
- 8 Scottish family need it made secret (11)

- 13 Intuition, but not in teaching (7)
- 14 Didn't succeed in crossing the ice? (4, 7)
- 15 Unofficial news of an escape (7)
- 17 Quickly into a hot pot, maybe (6)
- 20 Initiating the sound of a bullet? (5)
- 21 Swimming pool with nothing under cover (4)

Solution to puzzle No 179

THE TIMES Educational Supplement

FRIDAY DECEMBER 7 1984 NUMBER 3571

FIRST PUBLISHED 1910 PRICE 50p

Basics still top of the junior timetable

by Sarah Bayliss

Junior school children aged 9-11 spend more time doing maths, English and reading than anything else, according to new research.

Evidence from more than 2,500 teachers reveals they have not abandoned the traditional basics in favour of the child-centred approach advocated by Plowden in the 1960s, but classroom activities have changed little in 20 years.

Learning multiplication tables and how to add, subtract, multiply and divide are daily tasks for many children along with silent reading, English comprehension exercises, spelling lists and tests, formal grammar, creative and descriptive writing, each task at least once a week in four out of five classrooms.

Dr Joan Barker Lunn, author of the research into junior teachers' methods and practices, and principal research officer at the National Foundation for Educational Research, said that the evidence strongly contradicted the popular impression, conveyed by Plowden, that progressive methods were the norm in modern primary schools.

She said: "What is clear is that the vast majority of junior school teachers are firmly in control of their classrooms. They determine what activities

their pupils will undertake; they prefer a didactic approach rather than a reliance on discovery methods; they are making increasing use of class teaching; and there is no need to exhort them to go back to basics."

Topic or project work - often assumed to dominate modern classrooms - is much less frequent than the traditional work, only half the teachers organized it at least once a week. Science and practical maths, cooperative group work and drama were weekly or even once a term events.

Mr Norman Thomas, former chief HMI for primary education, said the general picture of a narrow curriculum dominated by the basics was not surprising. It underlined the need for schools to broaden their approach and make learning more applicable and relevant.

Mr Len Cowee, former chief inspector for Surrey and a life member of the National Association for Primary Education, said: "The bulk of our teachers are still very traditional and work in a fairly formal way. The pity is that they don't differentiate enough in accordance with children's abilities and aptitudes."

Lady Plowden said this week that she had not seen the research and so could not comment.

Sir Keith retreats on grants

Plans for students entering higher education are back on the political agenda after Sir Keith Joseph's limited retreat on his student grant proposals in the Commons on Wednesday.

The Education Secretary is lifting the threat of tuition fees from high income families but cutting the amount of money that would have gone to education, research, the micro-electronics programme and a cut in the

planned increase for the universities equipment grant.

The Government is to launch a study involving wide consultation for radical changes in the student support system, Sir Keith said that this would include the possibility of loans.

He intends to press on with his controversial proposals to abolish the £205 a year minimum award and increase the level of parental contribution for middle and upper income earners. Full report, page 11

Three-year ordeal of harassed teacher

by Adriana Caudrey

A teacher has been terrorized for three years because of a former pupil's obsession with black women.

Orla McInnis, a black teacher in a north London school, is the victim of a phobic crush which has reached her and her sister's proportions. Her "admirer", a white teenager who drops her incessantly, ambushes and attacks her between school and home, and sends her threatening and obscene letters.

Last week the campaign took on a

horrifying dimension when a letter covered in blood was delivered to Miss McInnis's home. Four days later, a girl accompanied by three men, tried to beat down the teacher's front door.

The police were called, but merely sent the girl home with a ticking-off. Throughout her persecution, Miss McInnis, aged 27, feels that the authorities have failed to recognize the seriousness of the problem.

She believes that the courts have repeatedly taken a lenient line. Six

Dialect trips up mother-tongue class

More than 50 Bangladeshi schoolchildren in Oxford are hiccoughing special lessons supposedly given in their mother tongue because for several months they could not understand what their teachers were saying.

Oxfordshire County Council employed two part-time staff to teach the special Saturday classes in February in order to prepare the children for the O level examination in Bengali.

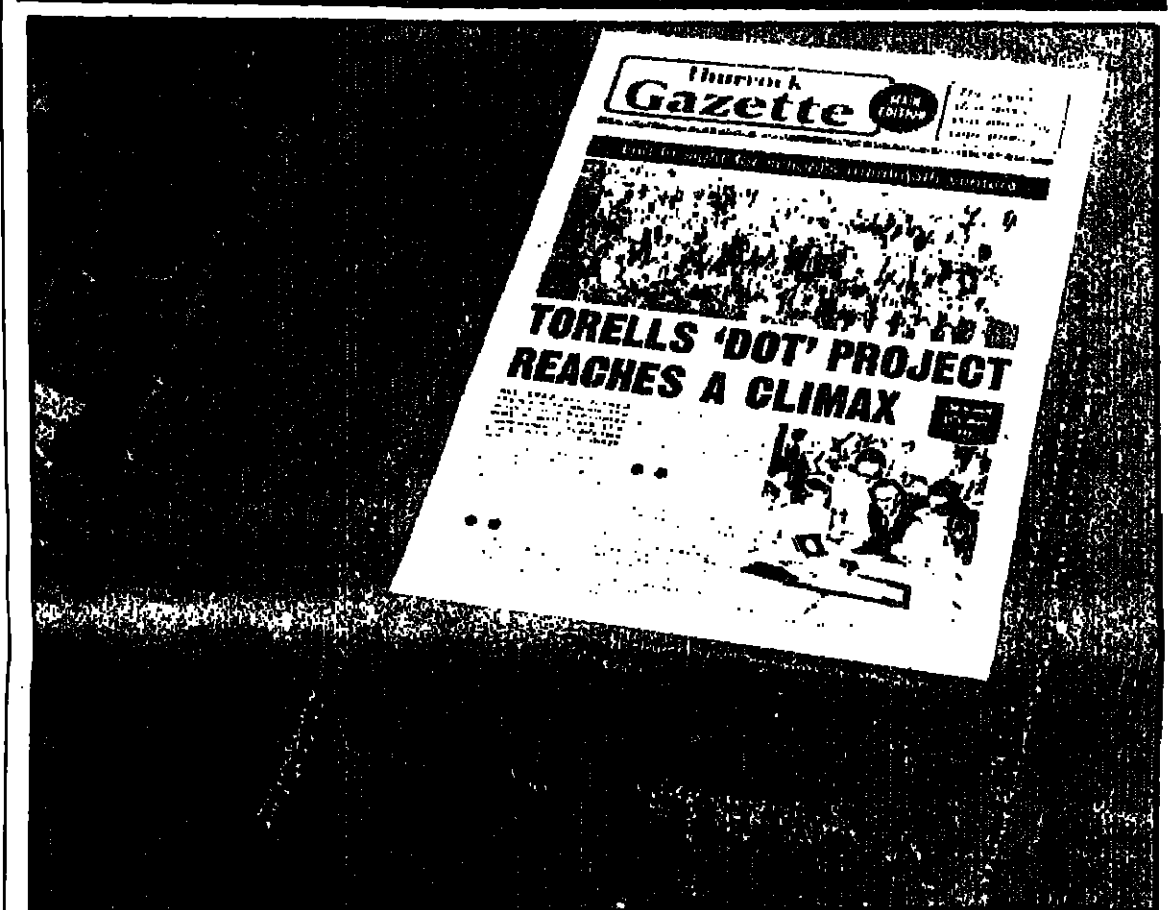
Problems arose when it was discovered that many of the children, who speak a dialect of Bengali known as Sylhetta, were unable to understand the traditional form of Bengali in which the classes were being held.

One child said: "It is another language. They used to tell us stories and ask us questions which we didn't understand."

Matters were further complicated because the teachers come from Hindu

and Indian backgrounds, while the 50 children were all Muslims from Bangladesh. Some of their parents claimed that, because of this, important religious aspects relevant to the Bangladeshi culture were being neglected.

Oxfordshire's deputy chief education officer, Mr Brian Day, said this week that the county would ask the Home Office for additional money to pay for special Sylhetta-speaking teachers.



Big news... this giant front page of their local newspaper should get Torelli Comprehensive School, Grays, Essex, into the *Guinness Book of Records*. The page, which measures 180 feet by 270 feet, covering the school's football pitch, was the culmination of a two-year project. It was the brainchild of Mr Joe Flet, head of creative studies. The dots were painted on to 11,664 separate sheets of paper, stuck together and rolled out on to the grass for the benefit of the cameras.

Wide differences appear as pay round opens

by Richard Garner

A breakdown in negotiations over next year's teachers' pay claim looks inevitable, although the National Union of Teachers has withdrawn threats of industrial action before Christmas.

Leaders of the management panel of the Burnham committee, which negotiates pay, are unlikely to make any offer to the teachers today when the two sides meet in full session.

They are expected to press for deferment of negotiations until the New Year and just use today's meeting to quiz the teachers on their claim for a single pay scale for the profession and a rise of at least £1,200 a year for every teacher from next April.

However, even then, the authorities are unlikely to offer anything above 3 per cent - in line with Government pay increase targets - if the NUT sticks to the decision to wind up talks on restructuring the profession.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the NUT who has led the teachers' side in discussions on structure, said that industrial action was unlikely for "many weeks or many months".

"I think we have sufficient patience provided we can make progress", he added. "What we would be looking for from Friday's meeting is some recognition of the employers that 'yes, we agree there is an increased workload'."

Meanwhile, there was speculation this week that the NUT's decision to use its majority to wind up the structure talks might persuade Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, to conduct a review of the workings of the Burnham committee.

THIS WEEK

COMMENT	2
PRIMARY TO WORK	10
OVERSEAS NEWS	13, 14
LETTERS	14, 15
NOTICEBOARD	16
RECORD	60
INDEXED	31

Dearer books

Schools face a dramatic increase in the price of exercise books. 3

Grants...

Student grants: the week's events, and how they cope abroad. 6

Needing repair

Secondary heads are finding dilapidated buildings one of their most pressing worries. 8

On the shelf

Virginia Makins on the needs of school libraries. 12



Platform

50 years on - as the British Council contemplates its birthday present from the Government (another £2m off its budget) Derek Beard says that such cuts are pulling the plug on British educational involvement outside these shores. 4

Ad nauseam

Why the Christmas deluge of TV commercials aimed at children brings a flood of complaints. 18

Arts/Books

RAD Grant on the intellectual plight of British socialism; Robin Buss on the London Film Festival; Richard Hoggart reviews *Orwell's England* at Eton College; Laurie Taylor on two new studies of delinquency; Pierre Watter on Cobbett; Lingo competition; Literary Competition; Audrey Laski rounds up the latest children's paperback; primary topic books. 20-25

Resources/Media/Software

Bill Hicks braves a weekend with three robots; Barry Fox listens to hi fi; Uma Ram Nath tries out software programs for pre-school children; Malcolm Hall looks at the benefits of spreadsheets; Andrew Rothley presents an in-service course of teaching with micros in primary; plus television and radio reviews. 26-30

Heading for disaster

Today's meeting of the Burnham Committee (page 1) takes place in the shadow of Wednesday's breakdown of the pay structure talks. By setting its face like a stone against any negotiation on the proposals published by the employers two weeks ago, the National Union of Teachers has decided to stake all on the £1,200 claim tabled in Burnham, knowing full well that this can lead nowhere except to confrontation.

A wisely-led union needs to know when to be obstinate and when to be accommodating. The question is: have the leaders of the NUT got it right this time? Are they correct in thinking they can screw more money out of the employers by direct action and petty disruption than they can by negotiating a new contract? Are the structure proposals so abhorrent as to be totally unacceptable? Is the price the authorities and Sir Keith are asking so much higher than the teachers are prepared to pay - so high, in fact, that it is better to face another spring and summer of bitterness and gall, than negotiate a deal which, however you look at it, tackles some important outstanding issues? What is the new Main Professional Grade worth? If its cost in the first year is only seven and a half per cent, this is by no means the whole of it; it will cost a lot more - and put a lot more in the pockets of career classroom teachers - before its full effect is worked out.

As they stand, the proposals are negotiable: this has been made clear by spokesmen for the authorities. It is common knowledge that earlier

drafts included a somewhat higher maximum for the MPG but this was lowered at the insistence of the DES in order to leave some room for manoeuvre. What more can the NUT ask for than a chance to negotiate a deal on some such lines as these? They can hardly have expected to enter negotiations with an offer which is already wholly satisfactory.

What happens now? If, as reports now suggest, the other unions represented in the structure working party continue to talk (not, of course, "negotiate") with the management side in the attempt to reach a closer understanding, then the NUT will be isolated. Even NATFHE, the FE union with NUT links, wanted the negotiations to continue because they have high hopes for a new structure agreement for FE. And because it will prove quite impossible to keep the structure proposals out of Burnham, this means that the NUT's position in the teachers' panel, though still numerically dominant, will be seriously undermined.

The employers are clearly determined to link any better than minimal pay offer to a new contract. It may well be that the outline proposals are more generous than many council chairmen and policy group members in the Association of County Councils would have wanted. Mr Philip Merridale kept his cards very close to his chest and there are complaints from some of his more reactionary colleagues that they have been railroaded into making too good an offer. (Of course, the proposals are not, technically, an offer, but

they will be very hard to go back on.) For his part, Sir Keith Joseph is not committed to the figures, and he, too, may think they are too high. (He is reputed to have had in mind an initial cost of 5 per cent, which was palpably unrealistic.)

Of course, if the teachers reject the proposals out of hand, this relieves Sir Keith of the need to show his own hand. All we know is that, if no agreement on assessment has been reached voluntarily, he threatens to introduce legislation next autumn which cannot possibly be made to work without the teachers' cooperation.

If there are to be bilateral talks between the employers and unions other than the NUT, it may be possible to clear up the misunderstandings surrounding those sections of the offer which concern senior teachers and heads. It is one thing to believe that classroom teachers need a leg up and that this may imply some narrowing of differentials. It is quite another to discriminate so sharply against some of those in the hierarchy - especially at a time when prospects of advancement to senior posts are much reduced.

These are anxious days for the teaching profession as a whole. The NUT's attitude is not easy to explain. Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the union, who continues to play the leading role, seems to have set out since the summer of this year to make sure there should be no agreement, and his colleagues have gone along with this. Why? Clearly, assessment continues to raise difficulties, and the aggressive wording of the relevant sections of the proposals,

put in to satisfy Sir Keith, needs to be discussed lengthily, bearing in mind the fact that there is still a lot to learn about how a workable assessment procedure could be introduced.

Assessment, however, may not be the NUT's main problem. Mid-day supervision is much more difficult for both the NUT and the NAS/UNW and it would have been much better to deal with this separately, even if this had meant reserving some of the funds which are now available for re-structuring, for ancillary staff, or for separate payments to teachers who were prepared to take it on.

Perhaps it is cover for absence which makes the NUT see red, because if this were written into teachers' contract it would make it more difficult to take disruptive industrial action. This is the cold, hard trade union line. It conflicts with any sense of professional duty, yet depends on it. Setting out the teachers' contractual tasks in greater detail also breaks with professional tradition, but it does so in order to prevent the schools from being abused by those who want to behave as trade unionists rather than as teachers.

If truth be told, of course, the more the contractual tasks are written down in a rule book, the greater the scope for "working to rule". Employers may hope that they have sealed off the escape routes, but if people are upset enough, they will find new ways to express their dissent and bring things to a halt as much by an excess zeal as a refusal to cover.

COMMENT

Relocate and decorate

Personnel management and school housekeeping may not be the chosen preoccupations of most headteachers, but these are the items that take up much of their time and drain their energy.

The survey by the National Foundation for Educational Research (page 8) which uncovered this, was actually designed to find out what sort of training for headship is most needed, so it is not surprising that the respondents concentrated on management and admin. rather than, say, curriculum or discipline when asked to rate a list of problems in order of anxiety factor.

Nevertheless, those new insights into a day in the life of a head suggest the need for fresh thinking outside the training courses as well as on them. It is salutary, for example, to know

that nearly half the new secondary heads who filled in the NFER questionnaire spend a large part of their time dealing with dilapidations and trying to get money for painting and redecorating their schools. There have been data collected in the past, notably by the Expenditure Steering Group for Education which advises central and local government officers, that short-term savings on school building repairs seldom work out as savings over the longer term. If they take up as disproportionate a share of headteachers' working lives as this survey suggests, such cheese-parings on maintenance looks even less cost-effective.

What seemed to concern the heads most of all, however, were the personnel problems thrown up by the senior staff, (particularly those they inherit from a previous head's regime), followed closely by the tricky, bad-news-breaking demands of redeployment.

Training in handling such delicate relationships is obviously needed, and will become still more urgent if the teacher assessment proposals were to



become a reality.

But so far as the researcher was concerned, none of this response was as surprising as the discovery of the new heads' own sense of isolation. There are lessons in man/woman management and counselling here for the heads' employers, as well as for their teachers.

Sums with everything

The myth that English primary schools are havens for child-centred and progressive education has amazing staying power. It is shared by Tory backwoodsmen, and the primary lobby.

Joan Barker Lunn's research for the NFER (page 11) is only the latest in a long line of studies to show that, far from being places where children pursue their own interests, make choices, and study everything but basic arithmetic and grammar, junior classrooms are highly controlled places where the basics reign supreme.

The research provides sharp evidence of the degree to which junior teachers more or less unobtrusively stream their large classes and their reluctance to use anything approaching "discovery" methods when introducing children to basic concepts, even in mathematics.

It also provides an important backdrop for the new HMI initiative in junior education. The call for more specialist teaching has been interpreted, in some quarters, as an attempt to good primary method. It might be more helpful to see it as a modest attempt to broaden the upper primary curriculum which the Barker Lunn study, HMI's own surveys, and other large and small scale research has shown to be dominated by multiplication tables, spelling tests, story formal exercises and sums.

...no comment

"Mr Davies said one of his ways of calming the animals - an accepted way of helping them, he said - was to take his fingers up their nostrils and hold them round the neck. 'You have to treat them like schoolkids...'"

Tribunal report on a woman, from Wolverhampton Express & Star, November 11 1984.

The scale is insufficient. Paragraph 29 has heads and deputies only supervising dining arrangements.

If the profession were united and a determination to really negotiate existed on both sides then agreement would be reached. The employers are desperate for greater definition and accountability, teachers are desperate and deserve a level of remuneration commensurate with the very demanding and increasingly complex job they undertake - we heard that more cash can be put to the benefit of the whole profession. The profession also requires a pay structure which meets present and future career needs. Let us hope today's and future Burnham meetings can quickly work towards this.

Nell Ransom

The author is principal of Wether Valley College in Leicestershire and co-founder and a trustee of the Centre for the Study of Contemporary Schools, based in York.

Second opinion

1985: the make or break year for pay

As the Burnham Committee meets today, teachers throughout the country debate the proposals for a new pay structure. Following their publication by the employers' panel the unions' opening play had to be hostile - the "game" as well as the incomplete nature of parts of the package demand so. The immediate wholesale rejection by the NUT is unrealistic and unhelpful: 1985 has to be "make or break" year for the profession and this puts the onus on all to undertake hard and realistic negotiations.

The School's Tri-annual Review in January will present the full impact of falling rolls - almost a third of present promoted posts are said to be disappearing. The long overdue restructuring has to go ahead to allow teachers the career structure they need. In the present climate the only hope for the substantial increase deserved is by linking it to the employers' demand for a detailed contract.

Many in the profession will count it a sad day that our role should be prescribed in any such detail, but events have made the move almost inevitable. On the plus side there are many aspects to welcome. At last there will be a real induction period.

The conditions of service as outlined add nothing to that which the vast majority of staff currently undertake - many do far more and no doubt will continue to. Similarly, the 195 days will allow a little time to do in-service and pre-year preparation. One is tempted to wonder whether those who are the most outraged are the few who work to the minimum... ..

responsibilities to be undertaken by teachers in the main professional grade, the proposed system allows a flexibility and variety of challenge needed in a time of promotional stagnation with minimal mobility. Protection of some "non-teaching" (can we delete "free"? periods is a step forward and carries with it certain supply implications.

The pity is that the structure is published in the present climate, in the aftermath of a badly handled and inadequate pay settlement and with a Secretary of State too prone to use of the "big stick" to the profession and seldom ready to praise.

What of assessment? A main element in the employers' case, it is much needed - especially for public esteem - and in my experience few in the profession need fear it, although many seem to. Much will depend upon the local climate. Further thought is certainly required and for the sake of both heads and staff, assessment must not be solely in the hands of the head.

Sir Keith Joseph's proposal for merit payments to life to selected "super-teachers" is a step in the right direction. One suspects at some points

Cambridge opts for admissions exam two terms after Oxford's

by Bert Lodge

Heads and sixth-form tutors throughout the country will have to cope from 1987 with admission procedures differing drastically between Oxford and Cambridge.

While Oxford announced last year that the main hurdle for candidates would be an exam in the fourth term of their sixth-form careers, Cambridge plumped this week for a similar exam, but in the sixth term.

Traditionally Oxbridge applicants have sat an entrance exam either in the seventh or the fourth term with a view to going to college. The independent schools have long favoured the seventh-term examination and have done well out of it, a source of some resentment among maintained schools unable to afford that luxury.

Cambridge intends the new exam to be conducted by the two examining bodies, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The Cambridge choice of examining in the sixth term was welcomed this week by spokesmen from both the maintained and the independent sectors but an Oxford don accused them of "concocting a united front when in the schools it will be a different story".

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, welcomed the Cambridge decision. "It cannot fail to help the maintained sector. And in the independent sector too, parents will be spared the extra fees of the seventh term."

Mr David Emms, Master of Dulwich College and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, representing more than 220 independent school heads, said he was delighted with the Cambridge decision and preferred it to Oxford. "I hope Oxford will study the Cambridge proposals and be prepared to embrace them before its own five-year trial period is up."

The examination in the fourth term of the sixth form would be disruptive, he said, and an encroachment on normal studies. The sixth-form exam would give time for late developers to come to maturity.

An Oxford tutor connected with college admissions said he thought neither the independent nor the maintained sectors had thought the whole thing through. He expected different reactions after about three years of the changed routines.

The respective executive committees of the two heads' associations may appear to be in agreement, but after the Oxford system has been in opera-

tion for a few years we shall hear different noises." He said that about two-thirds of Oxford candidates were pre-A level already.

Mr Basil Cooper, head of St Bartholomew's Comprehensive School, Newbury, which last year sent 15 pupils to either Oxford or Cambridge, said it was vital to know when the special examination would take place. "It's essential the students have an undisturbed run-up to their A level exams. The university special exam must come afterwards. Late June would be a good time."

He thought the sixth term favoured the boarding schools because staff could coach in the evenings. But on the whole he welcomed the Cambridge proposals. "It will be a carrot for the able and the ambitious. But it must be timed for the second half of June."

Mr Hugh Strachan, admissions tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, confessed this week that it was envisaged the examination would be held before A levels. This was partly determined by marking arrangements in the university. Although the proposals had one or two more stages to go he was confident all the Cambridge colleges would support them.

"And we would like to think Oxford will see the light after a time. The fourth term is too early and too hurried. Our choice avoids both the fourth and the seventh term decision another point, by working with the exam boards it will be an exam with a published result with a bit of paper at the end."

Under the new proposals candidates will apply in October and will be interviewed by the end of the calendar year. Those who have already completed their schooling will receive a simple acceptance or rejection. Those who have not will receive either an offer conditional upon certain grades in A level and the sixth-term examination or a rejection.

Each entrant to this exam will sit a maximum of two three-hour papers designed to assess academic potential not always possible with A levels. A "no-preference" system of application to colleges will be introduced with undifferentiating applications sent to a central office.

Mr Strachan said subject groups in Cambridge were producing draft syllabuses for the examination. It was hoped these would be completed by March, 1985. In November, 1985, the current Cambridge College exam would be held for the last time, and the first sixth-term exam in 1987.

Exam results 'related to background'

New statistics have confirmed that variations in exam successes between different authorities are related to the social and economic background of the pupils rather than to different levels of secondary school spending.

The statistics from the Department of Education and Science statistics include unemployment data from the 1981 census and factors such as teacher turnover and pupil to teacher ratios. They show between 75 and 86 per cent of the difference in attainment can be attributed to low social and economic status. The original survey said that high socio-economic background accounted for between two-thirds and three-quarters of the variations in attainment. There will be a full report in the TES next week.

Chapter on achievement splits committee Swann revolt looms

by Diane Spencer

Lord Swann, chairman of the committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minority children, will face a major revolt next week at the last meeting of his committee.

A substantial number of members, including the four West Indians, are unhappy with Lord Swann's re-writing of the chapter on achievement which they claim no longer reflects evidence presented to the committee.

Lord Swann placed greater emphasis on West Indian family background and lifestyle as reasons why black children do badly at school. Members felt that this undermined findings of the interim report by the committee, then under the chairmanship of Mr Anthony Rampton, which stressed teacher attitudes and racism as main factors in under achievement.

NEWS

Ordeal of harassed teacher

Continued from page 1

for Miss McInnis to take the case to the courts.

The school, where Miss McInnis teaches biology, has intermittently provided her with an escort home. Over the years she has taken several weeks off school because of her terror, and has also resorted to tranquilisers.

The saga started three years ago, when Miss McInnis used to teach the girl at Creighton School, Haringey. The girl student developed a crush on her and it emerged that she had a fixation about female black singers and fantasized that Miss McInnis was one of these. Her obsession became violent; she punched Miss McInnis in class, and deliberately ran into her with her bike.

Finally the girl was expelled from school because of her behaviour towards the teacher. Later Miss McInnis received promotion and began teaching at another, nearby school.

The girl began to follow her between school and home. Miss McInnis brought her before Clerkenwell County Court in May 1983, where an order was made that the girl must not assault or molest the teacher, nor come within a 100-yard radius of her school, or her flat.

Six months later, the girl was brought back before the same court, for breach of her injunction. But the judge decided he had no power to enforce it.

Again she was free to pursue the teacher. Twice she attacked Miss McInnis - once in a crowded bus - and another teacher, at the school gates, in full view of pupils.

This time the girl was brought before Highgate magistrates, who put her on probation for two years, with the



The blood stained letter to Oveta McInnis (below)



condition that she receive psychiatric treatment.

Five months later the girl was back before Highgate magistrates for breach of her probation order. She was fined £1 and warned that if she plagued the teacher any further she would go to prison.

But this summer her campaign led her back to court. This time she was jailed for four months and Miss McInnis thought her three-year persecution was over.

But within two days the girl

appealed against the sentence, and the judge at Woodford Crown Court gave her "another chance". She was warned that if she bothered Miss McInnis during the following three months the prison sentence would be enforced.

For that period she complied but with the start of the autumn term, Miss McInnis's ordeal continued. Now, following the attempt last week to break into her flat, she is determined to get the matter back to court for a speedy resolution.

Fresh legal moves are currently being made by her solicitor. Miss McInnis told The TES: "I have been dodging buses, jumping off buses, and changing my route so often, in order to avoid the girl. I have had enough. I would like to live properly or not at all. Must I go on a hunger strike to make people notice how serious this is?"

Mr Tony Lenney, chief education officer for Haringey, said: "We feel immense concern and impotence over what is happening. If the girl was coming into the school we would be able to issue a restraining order, but as all this is going on outside, we can't."

In 1971 STARTERS were just for starters

Macdonald Educational was in the vanguard of the 1970's post-Plowden publishing revolution. Its colourful information books such as the famous *Starters*, *Visual Books* and *Junior Reference Library* provided exciting new learning resources for teachers and children; brilliant alternatives and rivals to the increasing forward march of TV attractions.

But by 1979 the British publishing industry had problems. The quality of the backlist however, saw the company through and by early 1982 a full new publishing programme got under way. And it shows!

Investment was available and an imaginative, brave new management gave the green light. Editors were free again to research new projects, set up new teacher-parent-child contacts, chase up old ones, pay detailed attention to every aspect of a book, in short, to re-establish Macdonald Educational as a leader in the field of educational and home publishing.

Look out for the new series, *My First Library*, *Visual Science*, *Religions of the World*, *Leon Baxter's Bible Stories*, *My First Encyclopedia*, *Camera as Witness*, *Just Look At*, *City Life Styles*, *Computer Club*, *Debates*, *Geography 10-14*, and all the vitality in the pre-school Macdonald 345 range.

STARTERS were just for starters!



Macdonald Educational

Susannah Kirkman reports on the Education Secretary's concession to rebellious Tory backbenchers and the ensuing Commons debate

Sir Keith gives ground on grants

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, this week tried to quell a potential revolt among Conservative backbenchers with a limited retreat from his proposals for student grants.

His only concession, announced in the Commons on Wednesday, was to lift the threat of tuition fees from high-income families, and he gave a warning that part of the £21 million costs of the concessions would be achieved by slicing the recently announced increase in science spending in 1985-86 from £14 million to £11 million.

A further £6 million would be saved by cutting back the increase in the equipment grant for the universities from £10 to £4 million for 1985-86, although the scheme for selective assistance would be extended to 1987-88.

Finally, another £2 million would be made through economies in the Pickup Programme, educational research, adult education and the Microelectronics Education Programme.

Announcing a Government study involving wide consultation for radical changes in the student support system, he said that this would include the possibility of loans.

Sir Keith risks continuing dissent, not only because of the nature of the economies to pay for the concession, but because he intends to press on with his controversial proposals to abolish the £205 a year minimum award and increase the level of parental contributions for middle and upper income earners.

Tory backbenchers seemed satisfied with Sir Keith's concessions. Mr Mark Currie, his predecessor, said he was glad Sir Keith had thought again, and thanked him for preserving free higher education.

Sir William Clarke said the Education Secretary's decision would be very welcome in the whole country. Sir



Scenes outside the DES offices in London last week when students protested at Sir Keith Joseph's plans to reform the grants system and (right) one demonstrator makes his point direct to the Secretary of State.



Sir Keith Joseph. Keith has shown political courage and honesty.

But Sir Keith was asked by Mr Patrick Cormack (Conservative, Staffordshire South) if he could confirm a

pledge given to the select committee that he was able to abolish parental contribution. He replied that he was unable to give a pledge on this. "We have long recognized that it would be desirable to treat an adult as an adult, but we do not judge it practicable in the present circumstances and not for the foreseeable circumstances to abolish parental contributions."

Demands for Sir Keith's resignation were confined to the Labour benches.

Mr Giles Radice, the shadow education secretary, accused the Government of a "humiliating climb-down". He said the Government had reduced the value of the student grant by 14 per cent since it had come to power, and added that it was still not prepared to set up an independent inquiry body.

He said Labour would feel more respect if Tory backbenchers rebelled

against the reductions in pensioners' heating allowances.

Sir Keith had cut £9 million from the science budget which he had said was so important that parents and students would have to pay for it. Mr Radice said the Government had displayed incompetence and insensitivity.

Sir Keith's original proposals were not only to abolish the minimum grant and make the means test tougher, but also to make parents contribute up to £520 towards tuition fees. Parents who earned £11,000 each, a little more than the national white-collar average, would have faced an increase of £727 for their children in higher education. Sir Keith had offered the grant savings of £39 million to pay for £24 million extra on scientific research and on higher grants for poorer students.

A full-scale backbench Tory revolt had been predicted. Backbenchers gave Sir Keith a rough ride at a meeting on Tuesday evening to discuss the proposals. Mr William Benyon, MP for Milton Keynes and a member of the backbench 1922 Committee's executive, said that MPs would be satisfied only if Sir Keith completely abandoned the scheme to charge higher fees. Earlier, during question time at the Commons, Sir Keith had refused to give way in spite of considerable pressure from backbenchers.

The planned cuts have also become an issue in the Enfield Southgate by-election, where a third of the potential voters come from the professional and managerial class which would have been hit by the plans.

Before Sir Keith's statement, many of the Tory rebels had been expected to vote against the plans when the autumn public expenditure statement was debated in the Commons on Thursday.

Sir Keith's concessions will affect 70,000 households which would have had to pay students' tuition fees.

Efficiency check for universities

by Ngalo Crequer

The forthcoming Green Paper on higher education will announce a Department of Education and Science examination of performance and efficiency in the universities and public sector.

DES civil servants are assembling a range of "performance indicators" which would enable institutions to be compared on a like-for-like basis with others in the same sector.

The kind of indicators used would include PhD completion rates, class of degrees, drop-out rates, staff-student ratios, graduate employment rates, external income.

The move is part of the Government's financial management initiative which has led to sweeping reviews in health, the National Health Service and local government.

Coincidentally, the University Grants Committee has told universities it is to prepare its own index of inter-university costs and performance indicators and will invite institutions to comment on how they should be interpreted.

This will be part of a UGC review of how it allocates recurrent and other grants, the first major review since 1980. The committee believes that every university must feel it can, by performance, improve its resources and student numbers relative to other universities, the UGC has said.

The UGC review is aimed to be concluded at the end of next year and will cover the period to 1989-90. The UGC will take account of universities' academic plans, and those who claim they have historically been underfunded will have a chance to put their case.

Some indication of DES thinking on performance review came last week in a speech by Mr Peter Brooke, junior minister for higher education, at the ninth Royal Festival Hall conference.

He commended the National Advisory Body system of open formula funding, which showed what assumptions had been made and helped institutions to assess their own performance. - *THES*

Bid to expel Front activist

by Felicity Jones

A complaint has been lodged with the governing body of the Polytechnic of North London which could lead to the suspension and eventual expulsion of Mr Patrick Harrington, a third-year philosophy student and National Front official.

An interview on Thames Television's six o'clock news with Mr Harrington last week formed the basis of the complaint brought by a student claiming a breach of the polytechnic's code of conduct.

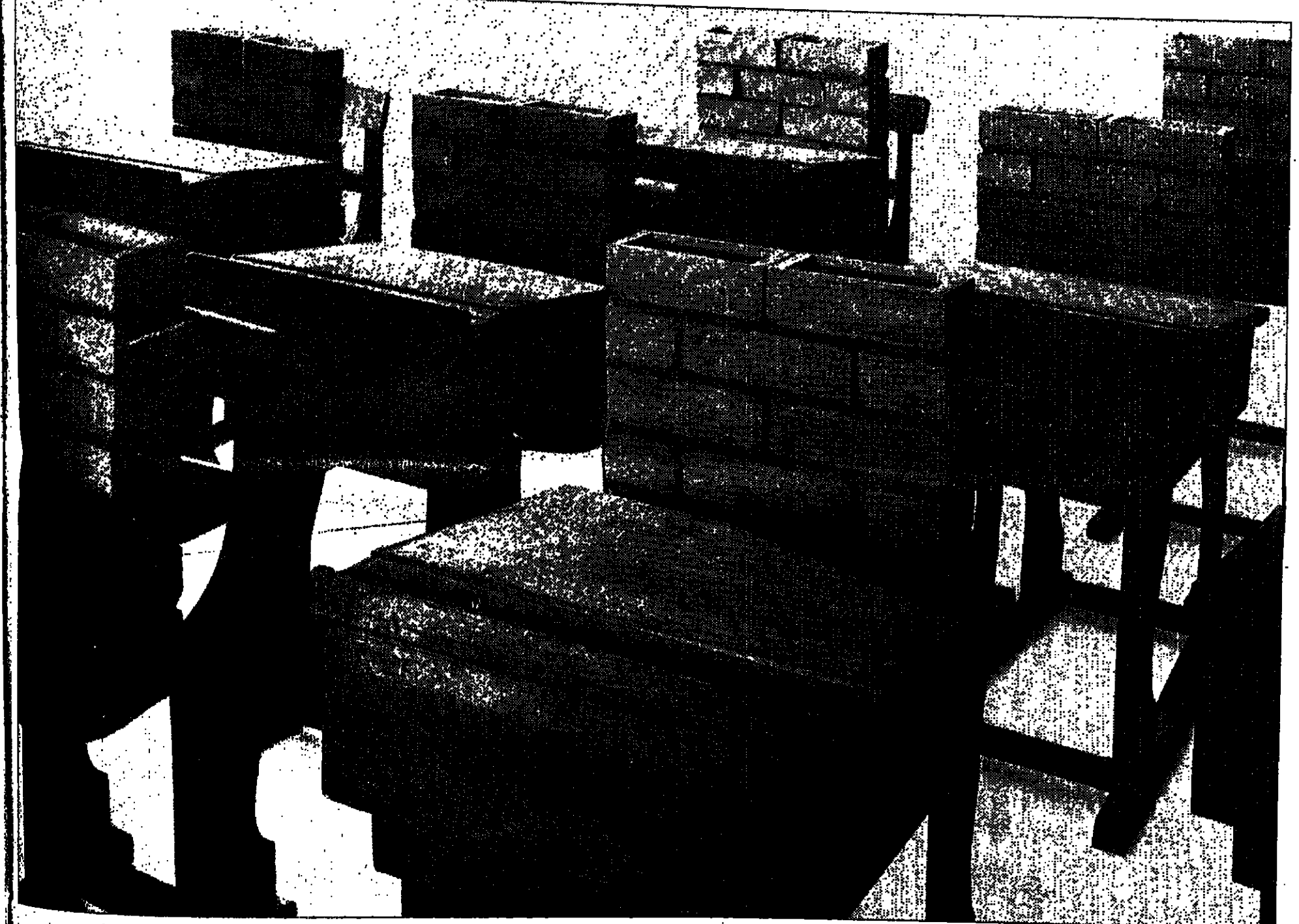
In the programme, black presenter Mr Mark Wadsworth asked Mr Harrington why he was not prepared to accept home tuition to which he replied it was "academic apartheid", and went on to make an offensive remark about the respective rights of black and white citizens in Britain.

Mr James Comer, PNL secretary and clerk to the court of governors, said legal advice would be taken to see whether Mr Harrington's comments were a breach of the disciplinary code. Later in the week, an application was made by Mr Harrington to the High Court for the sequestration of the polytechnic's assets unless it emboldened him to have access to all the polytechnic's facilities.

A second application was also heard from PNL to teach the student in private.

On Monday last week students occupied the main administration building, Tameside, and held a protest. - *THES*

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BARCLAYS

United States

The United States Government directly provided \$7.4 billion in student aid last year, according to the Office of Management and Budget, and although exact figures are not available, experts estimate that approximately 50 per cent of American college students receive Federal aid.

Government financial aid to students is offered in the form of grants, loans and college work-study programmes, with many students receiving more than one form of aid.

The largest of the Federal grants is the Pell grant programme, which was established in 1972 to provide money based solely on need. In 1978 Congress greatly expanded the programme - which now provides up to \$2,100 to 2.8 million students.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Programme, the largest of the Federal student aid programmes, provides Federally guaranteed loans at 8 per cent interest to qualified students.

Undergraduates can receive loans up to \$2,500 a year and graduates up to \$5,000 a year if total annual family income is under \$30,000. For students with family incomes over that amount, the amount of the loan depends on a financial need test, with a student's right to the money phasing out at income levels of approximately \$50,000 to \$70,000.

Deborah Kasouf

Japan

Most of Japan's students are at private universities but those who go to national ones are charged tuition fees which are uniform throughout the country.

However, students may be exempted from part or all of those fees in various circumstances. Tuition fees charged in local authority universities are determined by the local authority and therefore vary - as do those in the private universities.

Last year's fees for the national universities was 216,000 yen (£225) a year - 50 per cent more than the figure for five years previously.

Richard B. B...

West Germany

One of the first acts of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right coalition was to give notice, in December 1982, of a sweeping overhaul of student support provision, with fully repayable loans replacing the existing part loan-part grant system, in a bid to save £50 million a year.

Up to then, the 35 per cent of German students receiving Government grants had been required to repay roughly a quarter of the money. Now, students awarded full maintenance grants of up to 700 DM per month (about £175) can expect to graduate with a debt of around 40,000 DM repayable in monthly instalments

within 20 years. In cases of exceptional achievement or if the loan is repaid within five years, the total debt may be reduced.

The Government's belief that the new system in no way reduces equality of opportunity is hotly contested by its opponents, especially since money grants to sixth formers and students on evening or full time vocational courses have also been axed. While some adjustments are expected in this, the Government is firmly resisting pressure to abandon the loan system despite claims it may actually be cheaper to give non-repayable grants than administer the long term collection of loans depleted by inflation.

Paul Bendelow

town are expensive and scarce, even in the provinces. In Paris, the proverbial *chambre de bonne* (maid's room) on the sixth floor can cost 1,000 francs a month.

The present Socialist government has increased considerably both the number of grants and the grant itself, and made more interest-free, ten-year loans available to students not entitled to grants. However, the vast majority still rely on parental support. Some work part-time during term-time and most take more than three years to complete a course. Financial hardship certainly contributes to the high drop-out rate.

Students often live at home since halls of residence are rare and rooms in

fees. USI estimates that a student living away from home would need 182,500 to get through college for a year and to pay full university fees.

The Government has promised to increase the maintenance element of grants by 10 per cent in real terms from next September - it has remained unchanged since 1981.

But it has also decided to increase tuition fees by 5 per cent in real terms. Increases this year of 20 per cent put some undergraduate university courses over the 182,000 mark for the first time. However fees for some technical college courses are still as low as 182,250.

John Walsh

Denmark

The Danish Government is planning to improve its student grants/loans system next year - although no details of the new package have yet emerged.

At the moment the Danish student grant system includes parental means-tested grants for 18 to 22-year-olds, pure state loans and state-guaranteed bank loans at normal commercial rates for older students.

More than 8,000 Danish students are at present heavily in debt (amounting to over £10,000) coupled with no degree and no job at the end of their course.

A year ago a total of 186,000 Danish students owed £58 million, student loans then representing an alarming 6 per cent of all loans made by Danish banks.

By the end of 1984 the situation had improved somewhat with 129,000 of these student debtors, owing a total of £36 million, coming to an agreement with the Government over repayments.

Christopher Follett

Spain

Most of Spain's university students - some 70,000 of them - pay for their studies. Fees have been low, but they are starting to rise sharply. The annual tuition fees for a university course is between £100 and £200; science subjects involving practical work are more costly than the arts.

Some government grants are available for those who cannot afford to pay, but these are relatively scarce. The result is that a high proportion of students live at home, and many take jobs to support themselves. A number of faculties repeat day time courses in the evening for their students who are at work. A recent study in one of Madrid's universities found that 90 per cent of students were being given money by their parents but less than half found this adequate. Nearly 50 per cent did some work on the side and more than one in ten were earning at least £125 a month.

On Monday last week students occupied the main administration building, Tameside, and held a protest. - *THES*

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Sarah Jane Evans

... and TES reporters describe the grants systems in seven other countries

Lecturers' classroom experience out of date

The professional content of the BEd secondary course at Bretton Hall College of Higher Education, near Wakefield, has been criticized by HM Inspectors. But they have praised the Secondary Postgraduate Certificate of Education course and the subject areas of the BEd courses.

In a report of their visit to the college earlier this year the inspectors comment that the teaching experience of some of the longer serving members of staff is dated and there should be more opportunity for tutors to gain experience in primary teaching, particularly now more students are preparing to teach at that level.

The BEd secondary course aims to prepare teachers of music or fashion and textiles. But the difficulties of structuring a course for small numbers of students in such unrelated subjects have not been overcome. As a result, "the course as it stands does not provide an appropriate professional training for either group. The subject-related professional work is not sufficiently strong and the links between the elements of the course are tenuous."

In fashion and textiles particularly, the tutors, while producing high quality work, lack sufficient or recent school experience. Nor are there plans for them to acquire any. "The teaching practice consultancy and the conduct of the professional studies course are in the capable hands of the member of staff who is part-time - a situation which of itself limits the amount of interaction which can take place with other college staff and with students."

The inspectors were particularly impressed with the environmental studies department, an area on which the college has concentrated, together with the expressive arts, since it was founded in 1949. "Work seen reflected competent performance. This is a lively department which has the potential in resources and personnel to make a valuable and effective contribution to... primary education."

The report recognizes that the group of courses at Bretton Hall makes complex and changing demands on staff. But of the 16 members who teach educational studies, seven last taught in schools in the 1960s. But over the last three years six have been appointed straight from college teaching.

The college needs, nevertheless, to develop further its present policy of giving staff the opportunity to undertake regular work in schools."

Report by HM Inspectors on Bretton Hall College of Higher Education: teacher training courses. From Wakefield I.e.a. or DES Publications, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Susannah Kirkman on an NFER investigation into the problems new heads face

A never-ending struggle to keep up appearances

Dealing with dilapidated school buildings is one of the worst problems facing newly-appointed secondary heads, according to a survey financed and carried out by the National Foundation for Educational Research.

Heads are spending much of their time trying to get money for painting and redecorating their schools. Mr Dick Weindling, a senior research officer, told *The TES*. In a survey of all 188 secondary heads appointed in 1982-83 in England and Wales, almost half said that dealing with school buildings posed a serious or very serious problem.

Other difficulties are mainly caused by headteachers' immediate predecessors: 53 per cent of new heads said they found it hard to introduce curriculum change or to encourage good teachers because all the scale points had already been allocated by the previous head.

One in two heads said the style and practice of the former headteacher

gave his or her successor serious problems. New heads often had to cope with a poor consultation system and with weak members of the senior management team left over from the previous regime.

Some senior teachers were clinging towards retirement and others were felt to be blocking all new initiatives. Relationships between the new heads and their deputies are often strained, according to the survey. In some cases, the first deputy had applied unsuccessfully for the headship. Many heads resolved the dilemma by giving their deputies a chance to air their grievances and by supporting their applications for other headship. But several deputies had taken out grievance procedures against the headteacher through a union or the I.e.a.

Redeployment came high on the list of problems. One head said that the worst day of his first two years in the job was when he had to tell a head of department that she was to be re-



deployed. It is a huge emotional drain which most headteachers are not trained to cope with, according to Mr Weindling.

One head in six said they had not been properly prepared for headship. They suggested that heads should train their deputies by encouraging them to take an active part in management and by rotating different responsibilities.

Isolation also places a strain on new heads. Many said that they had no one to discuss their problems with, and too little feedback.

One positive aspect of the job was the good relationship most heads enjoyed with local authority advisers, education officers and school governors. Fewer than 5 per cent said they had any problems with their local authorities.

And the rewards far outweighed the disadvantages. Most heads said that they enjoyed the variety of their work, the relative freedom and the chance to bring about beneficial changes in their schools.

MSC inroad bound to affect teacher training

by Bert Lodge

Teacher trainers will have to recognize that new partners bringing new funds are now involved in preparing teachers for the 14-19 age group, a conference of education lecturers was told last weekend.

The recent inroad of the Manpower Services Commission into schooling was bound to affect teacher training, said Miss Joah McKay, head of education studies at Wolverhampton Polytechnic.

Miss McKay told the Standing Committee for the Education and Training of Teachers meeting in Leicester: "If student teachers are to be adequately equipped with knowledge and understanding of, and competence in the 'new' secondary curricula then courses of initial training must somehow give due recognition to the new partners."

The influence of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative was bound to extend beyond the influence of the fourth and fifth years. "It is too early to ascertain whether parental choice of secondary schools for 11-year-olds will be affected by the pre-

sence or absence of TVEI or to determine the effects of an option provision for non-TVEI students in schools."

The White Paper, *Teaching Quality*, acknowledged that the needs of vocational education made it likely that more teachers would come into the job other than from the standard entrance.

But draft criteria from the DES insisted that at least 75 per cent of the students on any one course should have the normal qualifications of entry to a first degree course.

Miss McKay added: "It is clear that the developing teacher training courses of BEd and PGCE must somehow reconcile the potentially conflicting requirements of the new Council for the Accreditation of Teachers and the 'new' secondary curriculum."

"The syllabus content of subjects like craft, design and technology, business studies, physical education and home economics is central to many of the TVEI schemes."

FE staff 'demoralized' by Government cuts

by Diane Spencer

Government pressure on education authorities to cut expenditure and become more accountable is having a "devastating and demoralizing" effect on further education lecturers, it was claimed this week.

Lecturers were having to justify their existence in quantitative terms, Ms Margaret Chapman, of Huddersfield Technical College, said. "We have to document practically everything we do, add up, average out and pray we don't fall short at the end of the session. This quantification is no reflection of the actual work done, or the effort expended. It merely meets the demands of the omnipresent auditors and increases the pressure on teachers."

Her remarks, in the journal of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, follow the Audit Commission's strong criticism last week of the FE service. It claimed that lecturers failed to work their full teaching hours.

"This financial accountability was just one of 16 causes of stress among lecturers, she claimed. Others included

loss of traditional courses, increase in pastoral work, lack of senior management support, more meetings and committees, less or no remission from teaching to undertake other duties, different and more difficult types of student.

Ms Chapman said staff were extremely resentful and frustrated by the lack of promotional prospects - particularly when there were expected to develop courses, tutor and administer without being upgraded.

Many had concluded that their prospects were so bleak that they might just as well stop trying. "So they just do what they feel they are paid for, ie teach their classes and attend college for 30 hours a week and then go home and forget about it." This withdrawal was a form of protection.

"The spectre of redeployment or redundancy acted as a form of professional blackmail in that lecturers on the lowest grades felt they must toe the line or take on extra work simply to stay in their jobs."

Learning to compete in a man's world...

A sixth-form girl told a conference of women "high-flyers" from industry last week that their recent visit to her school persuaded her to "enter a man's world".

Seventeen-year-old Kimara Tuckey from Billerica, in Essex, said she had switched courses, from modern languages, to European business administration, and begun working as a car mechanic on Saturdays.

Prior to the visit, she had been "put off by what people would say" if she did car repairs at her father's garage. Kimara told the conference, in London, held by the Industrial Society's Personnel Unit. The unit has organized a series of events, intended to encourage more women drive to the top in industry.

The conference was addressed by senior training officers - almost all women - from leading banks, and building societies, and big oil, chemical, computer, and broadcasting companies, as well as a headmaster, and an Oxford university careers adviser. Many of them pointed out that women are plagued by lack of self-confidence throughout their life.

EOC loses advert case

The governors of a boys' grammar school in Northern Ireland were justifiably in advertising specifically for a headmaster because the school's dormitory and washroom duties, Belfast industrial tribunal has ruled.

The tribunal decided that because the headmaster of the Royal School, Dungannon, would have to live in the school and take on some "boarding master" responsibilities, the sex of the applicant was "a genuine occupational qualification for the job."

The Equal Opportunities Commission took the governors to court because it held that the advertisement placed in a local morning paper nine months ago, was contrary to the Sex Discrimination Act. Following the ruling last week the EOC says that the notice should have provided details about the specific aspects of the post.

Mr Paul Hewitt, who was appointed head in September, told *The TES*: "The particular nature of our school means that only men can, in common sense, apply for the post of head, and washroom, shower, and dormitory duties frequently fall to him because there are not enough other five-to-staff to see to them."

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Local authorities accuse MSC of breaking pledge on running colleges

Local authority leaders this week accused Manpower Services Commission officials of trying to backtrack on the Commission's pledge not to interfere in the running of their colleges next year.

They warned that it could jeopardise their hard-won acquiescence in the Government's new arrangements for work-related courses to be funded through the Commission.

Last month Mr Bryan Nicholson, the MSC's new chairman secured the council leaders' cooperation by promising that each education authority would be given back all the money which is being deducted from its 1985-86 rate support grant (RSG) with no strings other than an undertaking that it would all be spent on work-related courses.

They convinced him that this was the only way to meet the Government's request that the pattern of courses should not be disrupted in the first year of the new funding arrangements.

Local authority leaders were meeting Mr Nicholson yesterday to demand the MSC's new guidelines which have been issued by his headquarters to the MSC's local managers.

They require L.A.s to submit in advance plans for the courses which they want funded. They also envisage that the plans will be discussed in detail with the MSC before the Commission officials decide those to be included in an approved programme.

The guidelines leave no doubt that officials intend the arrangements to apply next year. The timetable is:

- Outline plans from each authority with the officials had hoped to get by the end of last month;
- Fuller plans in time for discussions to take place by the end of February;
- Local MSC officials to submit plans of "how MSC support is to be deployed" to their head office so that by the end of March the Commission can tell each authority formally what it intends to fund; and
- A contract to be signed with each authority in April or soon after.

The guidelines set out a list of costs to which the MSC is prepared to contribute. These make it plain that the officials propose to vet all expenditure and expect detailed accounts for such things as lecturers' pay and books. They say they will use the rates

the MSC already pays the college for TOPS courses as a "benchmark" for assessing what it should contribute to the costs of the whole programme.

The guidelines envisage that the L.A.s will not be paid all their money at one go, but that it will be doled out in equal monthly instalments.

The discovery of the MSC officials' plans has done a great deal to re-establish the common front between the two main local authority associations, which collapsed when the Tory-dominated Association of County Councils tried to negotiate various compromises with the MSC and the Government during the summer.

The education committee chairmen of the two associations wrote a joint letter to Mr Nicholson in advance of yesterday's meeting saying that it was their very firm and clear understanding that there would be no difficulties over the authorities getting their money next year on a simple and unequivocal promise that it would all be spent on work-related non-advanced further education.

Since the letter their fears that the MSC is playing a double game have been heightened by an MSC advertisement this week for a team of regional further education advisers, to enable it to carry out its new responsibilities in the field of work-related non-advanced further education.

The advisers, who will be paid up to £17,489 a year, will be appointed to serve for two or three years, and may be on secondment. The local authorities are wondering why the MSC should want its own FE experts now, if it is sticking to its promise not to intervene before 1986 at the earliest.

An MSC spokesman seemed surprised to hear this week of the authorities' reaction to the guidelines. He understood that they were a modified version of an earlier draft which had been altered to meet their complaints.

But there is one piece of good news for the authorities. They have been told that during the academic year 1985-86 they will get more than is being deducted from next year's RSG because that is calculated on the financial year which does not include the summer term. The MSC will provide additional money for funding courses during the term.

Key YTS decisions 'based on useless data'

Government decisions about the size and scope of the Youth Training Scheme are being taken on the basis of worthless figures, according to some of the careers officers who are having to provide the data.

The figures include forecasts of the numbers expected to leave schools and colleges and of how many are likely to be unemployed.

The Department of Employment's careers service branch expects local authority careers departments to prepare forecasts for the Manpower Services Commission in October for the two years ahead. Now some careers officers are questioning the value of such forecasts and urging that they be dropped.

One of the country's biggest careers departments has told the DE officials that it is nothing more than "a clumsy and inept piece of impression-gathering".

The critics of the arrangement say that only the figures for those eligible to leave school in the current year can be treated with any confidence, and that the return has to be made too early for even their destinations to be more than guessed. Not even the numbers who have decided to return to school are known by then, and estimating the numbers likely to be employed requires knowledge of labour market changes not yet available.

They maintain that the statistics obtained in this way are useless for planning YTS provision, and that it would be better to base decisions on the previous year's unemployment and YTS occupancy records, which could be updated to take account of changed circumstances.

Youthaid, the youth employment pressure group, claims in its December bulletin due out next week that DE officials themselves agree with the criticism. The bulletin says: "A major part of the MSC's Youth Training Scheme planning is based on figures that are known to be false by the careers officers who supply them".

The allegation is about to be particularly unwelcome to the MSC's officials at a time when they are being given control over work-related further education partly on the grounds that they have more accurate information about the labour market than have the colleges.

Careers Diary

by Brian Heap

"What on earth can you do with a degree in sociology?" This is the plaintive cry of many a sixth-form parent - and not a few teachers. The answers are too numerous to mention here but the scope seemed considerable.

Ten went into retail management with such firms as J Sainsbury, Marks & Spencer, Mothercare and W. H. Smith. Four joined the police, two went into publishing, and four into finance (accountancy, inland revenue and building society work). Of a total of 157 sociology students, 103 went into employment and 54 into further study (for example, for teaching, law, hotels and catering, and secretarial

courses). Sociology, however, is only one section in the second edition of *After a Degree* - a 55-page publication modestly priced at 50p and available from the York University Careers Service. It covers 15 major degree courses and provides details of the destination of graduates - status and companies. Misconceptions about about graduate employment, and this book ought to be compulsory reading for all teachers and students.

For the active, outdoor type, over 16 and still at school or college, the Royal Artillery is organizing four very strenuous courses.

These are: potential officers' courses. The first is a five-day parachute course at Netheravon, Wiltshire, involving up to five static line (non-freefall) jumps (cost £65 plus personal expenses).

The second is a very tough commando course with forced marches, assault courses, mud runs and sleeping rough on Dartmoor (£12 plus personal expenses).

There are also an Outward Bound-type course in Snowdonia (£30), and a demanding, six-day sailing course across the Channel to Cherbourg and the Channel Islands (£50).

TVEI spin-off

Ministers are interested in the idea of launching a university version of the TVEI. A senior Manpower Services Commission official said this week that exploratory talks with the Government were likely to begin soon.

Mr Hugh Sharp, who heads the MSC's training for small businessmen and the self-employed, told a conference in London on Monday that the aim would be to interest undergraduates in acquiring business skills and to provide them with help in planning to launch their own enterprises after completing their studies.

The conference was to announce the graduate enterprise programme, an MSC-funded pilot project under which 40 graduates will be given an 18-month course at Cranfield School of Management.

There has been no suggestion that the Government is considering withholding a portion of the UGC grant and channelling it through the MSC or some other body to ensure that it is spent on officially-approved work related courses.

Edited by Mark Jackson

Back to basics? We've never left them

Most junior schools in England have not undergone the much-publicized classroom revolution of sweeping away the basics and adopting a child-centred approach in the last 20 years.

This is the conclusion of a major research study, published in the latest issue of *Educational Research*.

The truth is that most children aged 9 to 11 spend most of their time practising the basic skills in mathematics and English, including reading. Evidence gathered from a big sample of more than 2,500 teachers in 732 schools shows that mixed-ability group teaching is rare, and that co-operative group work in classrooms is even rarer.

According to Dr John Barker Lunn, the author and principal research officer at the National Foundation for Educational Research, one-sixth of teachers have introduced a system "which is tantamount to streaming" by seating children according to their attainment for all or most of the time. Only one-quarter allow children to sit where they choose.

The research into junior teachers' methods and practices found that work in mathematical computation - addition, subtraction, long division and multiplication - is still the most frequent activity in classrooms, just as it was in 1965 when the NFER conducted comparable research.

Learning multiplication tables or "number bonds" is the third most frequent activity, after "silent reading as a class". In English there is a heavier emphasis today than in 1965 on comprehension exercises, and compared with 1973 when the Bullock Committee reported, there is more teaching of formal grammar and spelling tests.

Dr Barker Lunn says all this evidence is in marked contrast to the "assumed stereotype" of junior education, held by the general public since the 1960s when the Plowden Committee was set up. Plowden lent its approval to "progressive" child-centred learning, and somehow allowed the public to believe that progressive methods were being practised by large numbers of teachers and were becoming the norm in British primary schools.

In a summary of her work, Dr Barker Lunn says: "What is clear... is that the vast majority of junior school teachers are firmly in control of their classrooms. They determine what activities their pupils will undertake; they prefer a didactic approach rather than a reliance on discovery methods; they are making increasing use of class teaching; and there is no need to elbow them to go back to the basics. Indeed the development of and practice in the basic skills both of English and mathematics would seem to be the predominant features of junior school classrooms".

She claims that much of what she is saying has been said by other researchers and by the HMI primary survey of 1978, but public opinion does not seem to have been affected. In particular, there are strong links with the findings of the Oracle research at Leicester University, which showed, for example, that most children worked alone even though they were organized into so-called co-operative groups.



Opportunities for creative and descriptive writing were fewer than for vocabulary and comprehension work.

The NFER research was paid for by the Department of Education and should carry extra weight because of the size of the sample. (Oracle was based on direct observations in 58 schools). It has important implications for the forthcoming HMI curriculum documents for the 5 to 16s, which will emphasize, among other things, the pressing need to broaden the primary curriculum.

Rank order of frequency of activities (medium score)

Rank	Name of activity
1	Work in mathematical computation
2	Silent reading as a class
3	Practise in learning tables/number bonds
4	Vocabulary and dictionary work
5	Comprehension exercises
6	Descriptive writing
7.5	Learning lists of spellings
7.5	Creative writing
9	Spelling tests
10	Formal grammar
11	Science
12	Practical maths
13	Individual project or group work
14	Cooperative group work
15	Maths tests
16	Free choice periods
17	Modern maths
18	Drama
19	Dictation
20	School visits/field trips
21	Homework

For example, about 40 per cent of teachers admitted they did science less frequently than once a week, although as the children got older the picture improved slightly. Asked about the introduction of concepts in science and maths, 90 per cent of teachers rejected the notion that children should begin to explore concepts by handling materials and apparatus. Most teachers said they were more likely to discuss the concept first and then let the children explore it.

explore it.

The research has been conducted over four years and began with exploratory interviews in 14 schools, finding out about teachers' aims, priorities and attitudes. A questionnaire was then addressed to a sample of headteachers in 732 schools concerning changes in organization. The main findings from this stage were published in 1982 and showed the widespread abandonment of streaming over the past 20 years. It showed the development of remedial teaching and the creation of homogeneous teaching groups mainly by setting for maths and to some extent for English.

The latest study analyses a questionnaire which was sent in 1980 to 2,500 teachers in the schools whose heads had already been questioned. Staff were asked about their teaching methods, the organization of learning and classroom activities, the curriculum and the priorities within it. One-fifth of the 2,528 replies came from teachers in small to medium sized schools with fewer than eight classes. The average class size was 28.8 pupils in the smaller schools, compared with 30.4 pupils in the large schools with eight or more classes.

The smaller schools showed interesting differences. Responses showed they had less whole-class teaching and more teaching in groups plus more individual teaching than the larger schools. In terms of organization and curriculum they had more practical and modern maths, less English grammar, slightly more project work, more "free choice" periods and more school visits and field trips.

Four teaching methods were found: whole class teaching, individual teaching, mixed ability group teaching and ability group teaching. Four-fifths of all teachers made little use of mixed ability teaching. Few teachers relied on one method except in reading, where two-fifths used individual teaching all the time and 90 per cent used it part of the time.

Most teachers were found to have a preferred method of teaching which they used for at least half their time, making use of one or more supplementary methods. Although most teachers adopted their methods to the type of children and task in hand, a stable minority, 29 per cent, failed to follow this trend.

Classwork, as opposed to group-work or individual assignment, was the most preferred form of organization for teaching English. It featured to a lesser extent in maths and reading. One-third of all teachers had individual tasks going on in English and maths, and 70 per cent had them for reading. But significantly, most teachers set the task, rather than allowing the child to choose, and allocated the time it was to take. Teachers often divided their classes into groups, whether or not the range of ability was wide. Two-thirds of teachers in the sample reported that they grouped children for at least some of the time.

For the most part group work involved each child working individually but there were some instances of groups working cooperatively on a common task and producing something together, such as a project in

environmental studies or in arts and crafts.

Cooperative group work was rare in those periods designated for English and mathematics. It was less common in large schools compared with smaller schools, but it became slightly more frequent in large schools as the children became older.

Teachers were asked about schemes of work. More than 90 per cent said there was a scheme of work for English and a little under 90 per cent had one for English. The use of schemes varied considerably; just over one-third used their maths scheme as a basic syllabus but the majority used it either as a guideline or very broad guide. On the other hand, for English, only one-fifth used the scheme as a basic syllabus.

Only a small minority - about 15 per cent - of the teachers said they regularly taught history and geography as separate subjects. Nearly 30 per cent said they taught them as part of a broader subject such as environmental studies. The majority of teachers combined both approaches, teaching them separately sometimes as well as within a wider context.

During the exploratory interviews, teachers were asked about their priorities in the classroom and a list of 20 key activities and types of lesson was identified. Through the questionnaire the sample of 2,500 teachers was asked to indicate how often children undertook these activities; a six-point

Main methods of teaching mathematics and English

	Maths		English	
	Large schools	Smaller schools	Large schools	Smaller schools
Main method:				
Class teaching	33%	18%	42%	30%
Ability group teaching	28%	32%	21%	21%
Individual teaching	20%	26%	11%	20%
Variety of methods	18%	23%	26%	29%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of teachers giving information

	1,844	480	1,818	480
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Instances of groups... such as a project in environmental studies or in arts and crafts.

Staff accused of doing too little to keep the cash flowing in

Essex offers incentive



Ombudsman criticizes I.e.a. over admission appeal case

MR. COOK, HOWEVER, SAYS HE CAN
NEITHER SUPPORT NOR CONDONE THE CHAIR

interview expenses when it was discovered he attended a public school.

Brooke, junior minister responsible for transport, said: "Unfortunately we can't help the 15 million people they would like."

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Blueprint for famine relief

India's success in moving from famine, common 20 years ago, to a present food surplus is a model now being applied to Africa according to a Government minister.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, speaking at University College, Cardiff, said that India had shown what could be done by close cooperation in terms of aid.

He added: "Emergency food shipments are only short-term solutions - the Overseas Development Administration believes that full cooperation between donor and recipient countries is essential if the fundamental long-term problems facing Africa are to be overcome."

Rapid population growth in Africa - currently 530 million and expected to rise to 855 million by year 2000 - placed great strains on education.

The British pattern, generally accepted in Africa, had encouraged the expansion of literacy. For example, in Zimbabwe the pupil population had swelled from under 900,000 to 2

million in two years. Throughout Africa a well-educated minority had emerged to run the economy and staff the public services. But this type of provision had not benefited the masses in rural areas who required specific training to cope with the rigours of self employment in a poor environment.

As a result, African governments faced a dilemma - should emphasis continue to be placed on specialized training for the few, or should it be redirected towards primary provision for the many? If priority is switched to primary education, a curriculum relevant to the needs of rural areas will have to be developed.

Increasingly the skills of the many British teachers in Africa were being channelled towards teacher training in key institutions. Particular emphasis was being given to English, maths and science.

Mr Raison stressed that agricultural reform was also essential. Lack of arable land forced farmers to move

into semi-arid areas, and, in so doing, they destroyed trees. Deforestation in Ethiopia had contributed to the present crisis.

The search had begun for new crops which required minimum water to grow.

At the same time the Overseas Development Administration insisted that African governments had to increase the efficiency of their crop marketing. Too often, as in Ethiopia marketing was left to state-run monopolies.

But there were optimistic signs. Ghana, for example, had transformed its agriculture - switching in a year from being a recipient of food aid to having a surplus harvest. Malawi's agriculture had developed so much in the past two years that it has become a grain exporter and Zambia, Uganda and Zimbabwe were currently improving their harvest.

Iola Smith



(Left) Famine in India: Can the experience gained since this picture in the 1960s - which has seen India move to a food surplus - be applied successfully to the appalling plight of much of Africa?

LETTERS

Deals condemned

Sir - At our November 21 meeting the recently-established Education and Training Group set up by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities Education Committee was greatly concerned at reports that in some areas of the country, Manpower Services Commission officials are approaching chief education officers with specific deals to fund particular courses and skill-areas within their i.e.a. further education college programmes.

The reports came only three weeks after local authority association leaders worked out with the chairman of the MSC a way out of the impasse created by the Government's White Paper *Training for Jobs*. That agree-

ment has since received the approval of both local authority associations on the understanding that i.e.a. NAPE programmes for 1985-86 would be funded on blue by MSC.

It now seems that the clear and simple terms of that agreement, only achieved after the most difficult negotiations, is now being undermined by certain MSC officials - presumably without the knowledge and approval of the MSC chairman.

We speak for all members of our group, which represents the majority and minority parties on AMA as well as other groups concerned with non-advanced FE, in publicizing our great concern at reports of any specific deals being proposed by any MSC officials. Such actions can only undermine the joint commitment of the local authority associations and the MSC with regard to the block-funding of courses for 1985-86. Furthermore, they are bound to jeopardize future relations between the i.e.a.s and the MSC in an already delicate situation.

GEOFF DRIVER (chairman)
and KATE WOOD
(vice-chairman)
Education and Training
Group
Association of Metropolitan
Authorities

Letters for publication should be kept as brief as possible and typed on one side of the paper only. The Editor reserves the right to cut or amend them.

Wrong beliefs

Sir - I find it very surprising that both the Association of Christian Teachers and John Hull ("Elements of Faith", 723, November 23) suffer from the confusion of which they accuse the National Union of Teachers in analysing our document *Religious Education in a Multifaith Society*.

It is they who are deliberately stirring up confusion by selective quotation from a carefully reasoned argument. The NUT did not say "the responsibility for religious instruction in particular faiths lies with the churches and parents, and this should take place outside the school".

The ACT press release also quotes this statement without the preceding sentences, which read in full: "There are many teachers who find the 1944 Act's provision for each school day to begin with an act of worship (presumably Christian) and compulsory religious education inimical to the spirit of multicultural education. They see these requirements as fostering a tendency towards either neglect and disaffection because of lack of commitment, or towards the possibility of indoctrination. They argue that the responsibility for religious instruction in particular faiths lies with the churches and the parents."

Now, that is only one point of view; it is only a part of the whole discussion document whose aim is to raise these important questions in the context of our multicultural society.

Religious education is undoubtedly an important part of the syllabus; there has been excellent and innovative work in many i.e.a.s using an agreed syllabus which includes world religions. By many dedicated RE teachers. And religious education has been one of the areas in which sensitivity to the needs of education for a multicultural society has shown the way to other subjects. But what about those schools where this is not the case?

The NUT has invited the views of members on its discussion paper, and welcomes all contributions to the debate from interested parties. But those who seek to distort what we have said in order to protect vested interests are not contributing to open and honest debate on this fundamentally important issue.

ALAN EVANS
Senior official
Education department
NUT
Hamilton House
Mabledon Place
London WC1

In error...

Sir - David Lister, in commenting on a book of schoolboy howlers from Marlborough School in Stroud (725, November 23) seems to imply that such a publication, of such quality, can only have emanated from a private school. I am sorry to hear that the book is a compilation of errors.

Glover's view is only half the story

Sir - I have read with interest the series of articles in which your correspondent, Mr Glover, sought out the "hopeful and hopeless" in an attempt to "describe what it's like to be the latest Tyneside generation waiting for the boat to come in". In the last of the four articles Mr Glover visited South Tyneside and in my opinion failed to achieve his objective by not making contact with the hopeful.

Notwithstanding this imbalance Mr Glover seemed satisfied to base his opinions on the views of an extremely small number of young people and this was unfortunate, even insulting, given the efforts by the people of South Tyneside to cope with unemployment.

I would not wish to dispute the validity of the views expressed to Mr Glover but merely claim that they are not wholly representative.

In previous articles Mr Glover had spoken to YTS trainees, yet in South Tyneside he seemed unable to contact any of the 1,000 or so YTS trainees. Since the beginning of the Youth Opportunities Programme in 1978 and with the Youth Training Scheme the local authority's careers service has largely succeeded in ensuring that every young person unemployed after leaving school has been offered a suitable training place.

Hope is expressed in other ways and it is disconcerting that Mr Glover was not able to make contact with the full-time further education students in South Tyneside or indeed with any of the sixth-form students. It would be wrong, of course, to assume that the hopes of all these young people, as well as those of the registered unemployed at that time, would be realized in respect of their obtaining full-time employment. What is relevant, however, is that despite this fact many young people retain their hopes and aspirations.

My anger is a result of reading yet another distorted and unfair account of the North East. We have been reading this type of journalism since 1945 and we are getting tired of it. The region has major economic and employment problems, but much has been achieved in improving the urban environment, housing and transport. The spending per school pupil is amongst the highest in the land. If the *Times Educational Supplement* really does want its readers to know about Tyneside we are ready to oblige.

K STRINGER
Director of Education
South Tyneside Council
Jarrow

pupils and staff, let alone the government of that worthy establishment, but no one should be under any illusion but that it is a school maintained by Gloucestershire education authority.

Far from being ashamed at the knowledge that such howlers can be perpetrated by one of our schools I applaud the frankness with which the blunders are revealed. Blunders at this

school have clearly learned two vital lessons for life: firstly the importance of learning from experience; secondly the art of laughing at oneself.

KEITH ANDERSON
Chief education officer
Gloucestershire County Council
Shire Hall
Gloucester

LETTERS

A salaries tonic that could cure teaching's malady

Sir - I was hugely disappointed to learn that the National Union of Teachers was taking a negative line on the management panel's salary proposals. Disputes about dinner-break supervision should not be allowed to spoil this very real opportunity to reinvigorate the teaching profession.

For one am fed up with being part of the "public service", unionized model. I want teaching to be a profession in the sense that we, the members, will have a greater say over entry, training, standards and removals. I should also like it to be a profession in the sense that the opportunities for development and advancement are very considerably increased, especially for those who at the age of 40 or thereabouts have got as far as they can as classroom teachers.

I welcome the employers' proposals. They reveal a vision of what teaching might become. There are minor points

where things could be improved but every thoughtful teacher surely recognizes that the spirit of the proposals is right and in that spirit should be accepted. Indeed the question uppermost in my mind is why the proposals had to come from our employers rather than our unions.

Would it be too cynical to answer that to the degree that teaching becomes a true profession the power of the unions and of union politicians will be diminished?

Teaching is at present victim of what sometimes appears to be a terminal malady: its youngest and least experienced members are overpressed and neglected and in order to cope they scale down their conception of the teacher's role and its potential for personal fulfilment. The effect of this on the pupils is dispiriting. At the same time, senior teachers with long experience and precious expertise are simi-

coins to the compliant. The philosophy of the authors of this document seems to be "set the teachers against each other, and show them to be intrinsically before smashing them with legislation from Sir Keith." What is needed is a pay structure which recognizes that the main aim is to improve the quality of education in our schools and not to bureaucratize education even more.

JAMES HEALD
75 Benedict Street
Glastonbury
Somerset



Pre-1944 schoolgirls fondly recalled but really rather dreary.



Disputes over lunch supervision should not be allowed to impede pay reform.

larly scaling down their role in response to what they see as the low esteem in which their employers hold them. All these fertile fields and all this seed and so little germination!

The management panel's proposals are in large measure addressed to this central issue. They offer entrants to the profession a longer, more systematic and more carefully supervised induction. The present sheet of professional tasks and duties which the entry grade teacher and his or her assessor will jointly use, as a basis for the analysis of the teacher's development

and worthiness for teaching, will help new teachers to know where they stand and what is expected of them. This dialogue will also be a means of disseminating good practice.

For senior teachers the prospect of having an important tutorial role is an exciting and challenging one. I urge colleagues and fellow union members to treat these proposals seriously and sympathetically. Here is a chance for a great leap forward.

JOHN HIPKIN
34 Springfield Road
Cambridge

Counter proposal

Sir - While we all welcome the proposal to give primary and secondary school teachers a better maximum salary, there will be great concern about the effects of the local authorities' proposals on the career prospects of senior staff. At present an 11-16 school with 600 pupils would have about 35 staff, two paid as deputy heads and about five on Scale 4, with minor academic or pastoral responsibilities. The new proposals allow for one assistant head and four principal teachers, a loss of two senior posts. A school of 900 could have three deputies, three senior teachers and five or six Scale 4 postholders reduced to two assistant heads and seven principal teachers, effectively demoting two or three staff to the main professional grade.

Not only do these proposals remove a head's flexibility to tailor the number of senior posts to the needs of a school, they downgrade the valuable contribution of many teachers currently on Scale 3. I should therefore like to propose a (new) senior teacher grade between the main professional grade and the principal teacher grade to allow for recognition of differing responsibilities.

The idea of relating the number of promoted posts to the total number of teachers in a school removes all need for the calculation of unit totals. Therefore I suggest the following simple structure which would give all teachers approximately equal chances of reaching the higher grades and which allows for half the teaching force to be paid above the basic scale. Instead of the fellowship scheme, I would like to see all teachers given the opportunity of a year's secondment after at least five years' service with an extra half-increment on the main professional grade for those who complete successfully an advanced diploma or degree as a result of their studies.

Negotiations along the lines I suggest would serve to test whether the local authorities really want to establish a professional salary structure for teachers or merely solve their temporary problems over protected salaries in secondary schools with falling rolls.

Dr DAVID R DIBBS
Headmaster
Selhurst High School
The Crescent
Croydon

More responses to the employers' pay structure proposals - Talkback, page 16.

Cinderella heads

Sir - Peter Snape and secondary headteachers may deplore the employers' salary proposals but they betray a cynical selfishness in condemning elements urgently needed. Most primary headteachers salaries have too long reflected the debilitating Cinderella status of primary education generally. Higher allowances, smaller classes, less class-contact time, marking and preparation periods, more promotion chances - these are secondary advantages claimed under two increasingly discredited premises, namely, that older children are more important and larger schools better.

Larger size does merit a differential, but not so absolutely. To spend £1,000 can be as onerous as spending £1 million. The same circulars arrive from the office. Human virtues and frailties prove as significant. Primary differentials themselves beset several questions. Small school headships at their maxima are worth little more, if any, than Scale 3 posts, but carry far greater responsibilities, requiring the full range of personal, professional and managerial skills, and, paradoxically, with the same full-time teaching commitment. By a further irony, the larger a school becomes the greater the support provided upon which to devolve clerical, managerial and professional duties.

Reality argues that full-time teaching heads may be better-qualified for leadership and better able to relate to classroom conditions. Such virtue is scorned in the name of size. Yet both nationally and elsewhere in the western world there is growing disenchantment with large schools.

The "Education for Capability" movement, Lord Butler's "Manifesto for Change", even Sir Keith's words to foreign educational attachés, bespeak a growing disenchantment with secondary education. The bright do well - measured conventionally - and the national educational threshold has been raised, but these mask heavy failure to deliver an education perceived by the majority as relevant.

If employers have recognized one blamish in the structure, let them note others. The incremental concept recognizes professional development "on the job" for up to a decade for teachers, but after four years, implicitly, heads have nothing more to learn! Further qualification counts for nothing. Long service counts for nothing. So often our profession argues, defensively, that results take time to deliver. The career structure inhibits this. Instant, superficial evidence impresses and is sought. Evaluation inherits this snapshot bias. Continuity of leadership is not without peril, due much to the lack of incentive to improve, but it has enormous potential virtue.

MERVYN BENFORD
Hill Cottage
Lewknor, Oxford

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MICHAEL HARRISON
Immediate past chairman
Society of Education Officers Industry
Committee
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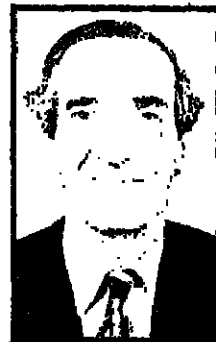
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FEATURES

FEATURES

1944
AND ALL
THAT

In the second in the series looking back on developments in secondary education since the Education Act of 40 years ago, Brian Cox calls for the reintroduction of selection at 13



From 1933 to 1939 I attended Nunthorpe Elementary School, which served a new housing estate on the outskirts of Grimsby. In the early summer of 1939 the headmaster came to our classroom to read out the list of successful candidates in the scholarship examination. As each name was called out we were told to stand up. I recall looking down at the blank despairing face of Audrey, an intelligent girl whose name was not on the list.

In those days entry to grammar school was still possible for fee-payers. When I arrived at Wintingham Secondary School (not called a grammar school until after the 1944 Act), I discovered a small group of middle-class children who had entered by this route. There were even one or two fee-payers from poorer homes. After one year they could take the internal scholarship and perhaps win a free place.

This flexibility was ended by the 1944 Education Act. The middle classes could no longer buy a

grammar school education. The idea that children could be divided up at the age of 11 into appropriate material for grammar or secondary modern schools proved a disastrous mistake. When in 1949 I taught briefly at Immingham Secondary Modern School, only one first-year girl was transferred to the grammar school. Secondary modern pupils did not usually take O levels, and indeed a move in that direction was resisted by the Inspectors.

It was hoped that secondary moderns would have parity of esteem with grammars. This proved an absurd fantasy. Any system of schooling which prevents middle-class parents from sending their children into higher education is doomed to failure.

My own experiences at Nunthorpe and Immingham made me for many years an advocate for comprehensive schools. The 11 plus was unjust to those below the borderline. Practice differed around the country. The proportion of all secondary school places reserved for grammar schools varied from 10 per cent to 45 per cent between local authorities. The case for reform was obvious.

I only began to understand the problems inherent in a comprehensive system when, in 1964, I taught for a year at the University of California at Berkeley. We lived about eight blocks below the campus in a twilight zone, and our children attended the local state school. Our neighbour was a black social worker, and we became friends. For the first time I understood the effects of neighbourhood schools. Pupils in the poor areas near San Francisco Bay were almost entirely black; on the pleasant hills above the university campus almost everyone was white. The schools for black children offered far less chance of entry into higher education.

My neighbour told me that bright boys in the black community would realize about the age of 13 that they had little chance of a good education. In their frustration it was not unusual for them to turn to crime.

I returned from California in 1965, the year when Tony Crosland's famous Circular 1065 paved the way for comprehensive reorganization.

In the early 1960s there had been useful discussions among Labour Party politicians about the problems of comprehensive education. Richard Crossman preferred middle schools for 9

to 13-year-olds followed by a variety of upper schools in which the grammar school tradition could be maintained. Emmanuel Shinwell thought it ridiculous to allow the rich to send their children to public schools while taking away the grammar schools "which are for many working-class boys the stepping-stone to the universities and a useful career". Harold Wilson said that the grammar schools would be abolished over his dead body.

Unfortunately, after 1965 the comprehensive lobby refused to consider moderate reforms. Middle-class parents who feared that their children would fail the 11-plus joined in unholy alliance with writers in sympathy with the working classes (Brian Jackson, Albert Rowe) who thought grammar schools imposed middle-class values. Egalitarianism was promoted zealously without serious analysis of the social consequences of comprehensive education.

In 1969, when I published the first Black Paper, it was difficult to persuade anyone to listen to criticism of comprehensives. The problems of the neighbourhood school were forgotten. Soon, in the 1970s, middle-class parents were moving house into the area of a favoured comprehensive. Many inner city comprehensives could not maintain high academic standards, and able working-class children were denied their chance of entry into higher education. The situation in Berkeley began to repeat itself in Britain.

On November 9 this year, James Murphy, lecturer in educational research at Lancaster University, pointed out in *The TES* that the spread of comprehensivization had made the educational system more unfair in recent years, with the proportion of working class students at university declining in real terms. Earlier this year in his *Penguin Education in Society*, Professor Ronald Fletcher insisted that "although the comprehensive school idea might still be practicable and successful in certain regions, localities and kinds of community, its general imposition over almost the whole of secondary education has been a vast mistake".

The 1944 Act imposed a rigid selection system at 11-plus. Circular 1065 produced a rigid selection system in which academic success was largely determined by neighbourhood.

The Black Papers drew attention to another major problem inherent in a comprehensive system. My sixth-form at Wintingham was small,

and the teachers in those war-time years included no young men. Only three or four of us hoped to read English at university. I was the leader of this group, over-confident and very surprised when my higher school certificate results were only average. I achieved lower marks than those now demanded for entry into my own English Department at Manchester.

I was lucky because a four-month wait for conscription gave me the opportunity to prepare for a Cambridge exhibition, helped by personal tuition from one excellent teacher.

High standards at A level depend on specialist teachers of good quality as well as a peer group of academic ability and ambition. A system of 11-18 comprehensives cannot provide this for every school, and this has persuaded some local authorities to opt for the sixth form college. The Black Papers argued for selection at 13.

In the 1980s we urgently need a new vision of education to give back confidence and optimism to teachers. The 1944 Act made secondary school education free and universal. Unfortunately it failed to bring about a flexible system of schooling geared to the real needs of individual children. It is nonsense to segregate children at 11. It is nonsense to believe that all children can be taught in the same way, at the same level, at the same pace and with the same expectation of success.

An urgent need is for the reintroduction of selective schools at the age of 13 or 14 in the inner cities; but doors of educational opportunity must be left open as long as possible. Transfers at 16 should be normal. Universities and polytechnics need four-year courses to cope with the broadening of the curriculum so essential at sixth form level. Part-time degrees and continuing education need to be developed for those who require education later in life.

The great curse of our time is youth unemployment. The vision of the 1944 Act needs to be extended so that all children have the right to education to the age of 21. But it must be education suited to their needs and abilities, with opportunities remaining for a new start for adults later in life. After the mistakes of the 1960s and 1970s, the 1980s must be marked by a new realism.

Brian Cox is professor of English literature at Manchester University and was editor of the *Black Papers*.

Sindy commercials: doll house or *Dallas*?

Television commercials aimed at children are on them because they know how effective they are, not only during the run up to Christmas but all the year round as well. The sales figures prove it.

It's harder to say whether or not this sort of advertising is in any way harmful. The only time there is any concerted protest is in the run up to Christmas. Then, the army of toy and game advertisements, marching shoulder to shoulder during commercial breaks on ITV elicit squeals of protest from parents beset by nagging children. A poll of mothers at a primary school revealed that each had been asked for something their offspring had seen advertised on TV.

In 1977, this form of advertising seemed in jeopardy. Lord Annan's Committee of Enquiry into the Future of Broadcasting announced: "The majority of us believe that children should not be exposed during their own programmes to the blandishments and subtle persuasiveness of advertising. The majority of us therefore recommend that no advertising should be shown within children's programmes or between two programmes for children."

The recommendation was never adopted. The Independent Broadcasting Authority countered it by saying that their Code of Advertising Standards and Practice was equal to the task of protecting children from the excesses of TV advertising.

The section of the code dealing with children is indeed rigorous, covering subjects as diverse as dental hygiene and agricultural safety. It also makes it clear that "Children in advertisements should be reasonably well-mannered and behaved". The code's main thrust though, is that no advertisement should harm children "physically, mentally or morally" or take advantage of their "natural credulity and sense of loyalty". The IBA wants advertisements aimed at children to be even more decent, honest and truthful.

A browse through some IBA comments on toy commercials scripts submitted for vetting by ad agencies reveals just how tight their control is. A script for a soft toy commercial was rejected because it misled children by showing the toy moving independently; another for a soft toy was "too indirectly aimed at children and used a child presenter"; a games selection was given "too much of a fantasy treatment". One script for a bath toy was even rejected for being "too sentimental". In fact, the strictures placed on the advertising of toys seem to contribute to their apparent sameness.

The IBA demands a sense of scale to toys, so they're usually shown being played with by children. Commercials mustn't directly urge parents or children to buy or ask their parents to buy, so the writers often end up achieving a sort of non-committal enthusiasm in the way their scripts are spoken by the voice over.

Toy and game ads must also include an indication of their price, without minimizing words like "only" or "just". Research has shown that a child's attention during any one ad dips sharply towards the end, the place where most advertisements carry their obligatory price tag. The result of all these strictures in the pre-Christmas months is the regular barrage of repetitious images. The people who actually create the commercials are often less than enthusiastic about working on toy accounts.

A copywriter in a leading agency told me: "It's almost impossible to write a creative script for a toy commercial. In fact, the IBA write all my scripts."

Harry Teobalds, controller of advertising at the IBA, makes no bones about the fact that he and the five colleagues who vet scripts, and eventually the ads themselves before they go on the air, are on the side of caution. In fact, it's not unusual to find him and his colleagues playing with a toy car or dolls in order to test the claims the advertisers make.

It's almost to allowing one "blunder" through, that the IBA has a very strict rule. An ad for a toy car saw was shown that in the 11 to 16 age range, of those young people who smoked, three-quarters named a brand of cigarette which had recently received 24 hours of exposure through sport sponsorship.

Even more
legal,
decent,
honest
and truthful?

As the TV ads aimed at children reach a seasonal crescendo - along with complaints about them from parents - Nick Baker looks at the stringent rules that are meant to apply to them.

injury, and showed a child doing so. The ad was withdrawn after 24 hours. Late parents telephoned the IBA to say that while that saw might be safe for children to touch, other, real circular saws could be very dangerous.

Recently, though, Teobalds and his team have had a rather higher success rate. Twenty-four viewer complaints were upheld by the IBA on advertising last year. Not one was about advertising for children.

There's only one obvious circumvention of the rules on advertising. The BBC *Panorama* programme recently published results of a study that showed that in the 11 to 16 age range, of those young people who smoked, three-quarters named a brand of cigarette which had recently received 24 hours of exposure through sport sponsorship.

The commercials for *Sindy* - the dress-up doll with a range of accessories that includes a three-piece bathroom and a car - depend to a degree on the popularity of the *Dallas* type American soap opera. The voice over is an excited American accent charting the latest "mystery story" involving *Sindy*, the music not at all dissimilar to the *Dallas* theme tune.

"Don't miss the next hair-raising adventure of *Sindy* in *Doll House*", exhorts the voice as the images of *Sindy* and all her possessions stream from the screen. The similarity between the words *Doll House* and *Dallas* are pretty unmistakable.

The use of the *Doll House* idea isn't against IBA rules that "Advertisements which feature personalities associated with TV or BBC children's

Snooker cue for *Smarties* ad

programmes... must not be transmitted on television until after 9pm." Luckily for *Sindy*, *Dallas* is not officially a children's programme, although thousands of children watch it.

John Spearman, managing director for Collett, Dickinson and Pearce, the agency that made the *Sindy* commercials, points to the increasing sophistication of children's viewing habits. "Children are quick to recognize ads that talk down to them. We found they often remember ads for products like *Hamlet* cigars and *Cinzano*, and we wanted to appeal to the more adult imagination of little girls."

The ad for the *Petite* "Kitchen activity centre" - a toy cooker plus pots and pans - also makes an appeal to the "adult imagination of little girls", with results which could arguably offend the IBA rules on good taste. It shows a little girl by the cooker saying "I'm doing daddy's dinner tonight, exactly like mummy does it". When dad eventually appears, the little girl screams at him: "What time of night do you call this? You treat this place like a hotel..." The slogan for the kitchen activity centre? "Just like the real world."

Ads which "stick out from the crowd" for their novelty or entertainment value don't always sell more goods, according to Glen Smith, child psychologist and managing director of the Children's Research Unit. The unit is the only commercial research company that deals exclusively with marketing and advertising aimed at a child audience. Its clients include most of the major toy manufacturers and ad agencies and its methods have even been used by the Government, for whom it researched some road safety films.

Glen Smith demonstrated his theory - that entertainment isn't the be all and end all - by showing a witty and colourful Lego ad in which Lego mice turned into Lego cats and eventually into a Lego elephant. It featured a funny voice over by the late Tommy Cooper. "The entertainment aspect was there all right," says Smith, "but the information side wasn't good enough. Children were asking for the special Lego set that made the elephant." There was no such set. A comparatively duller advertisement did better in research.

The Children's Research Unit use two methods of finding out which ads are going to be effective and which are not. Both of them use a large sample of children - never less than 200, usually much more, and often on a national basis.

One method, called "Crucible" involves small groups of children watching strings of ads with the test ad "hidden" amongst them. They're then asked to match certain set statements with images from the ads by "posting" the statement cards into slots which correspond with the various ads in the string. In another, "Monitor" children again watch strings of ads with the test ad hidden among the control ads.

In this form of test, immediate results are recorded in great detail, because each child has a hand held console with five buttons, which, correspond to a five point appreciation scale (like a lot, quite like, don't know...). The children are themselves recorded on video throughout the process. The resulting tape shows a split screen image of the children, the ad they are watching and which button each child is pressing.

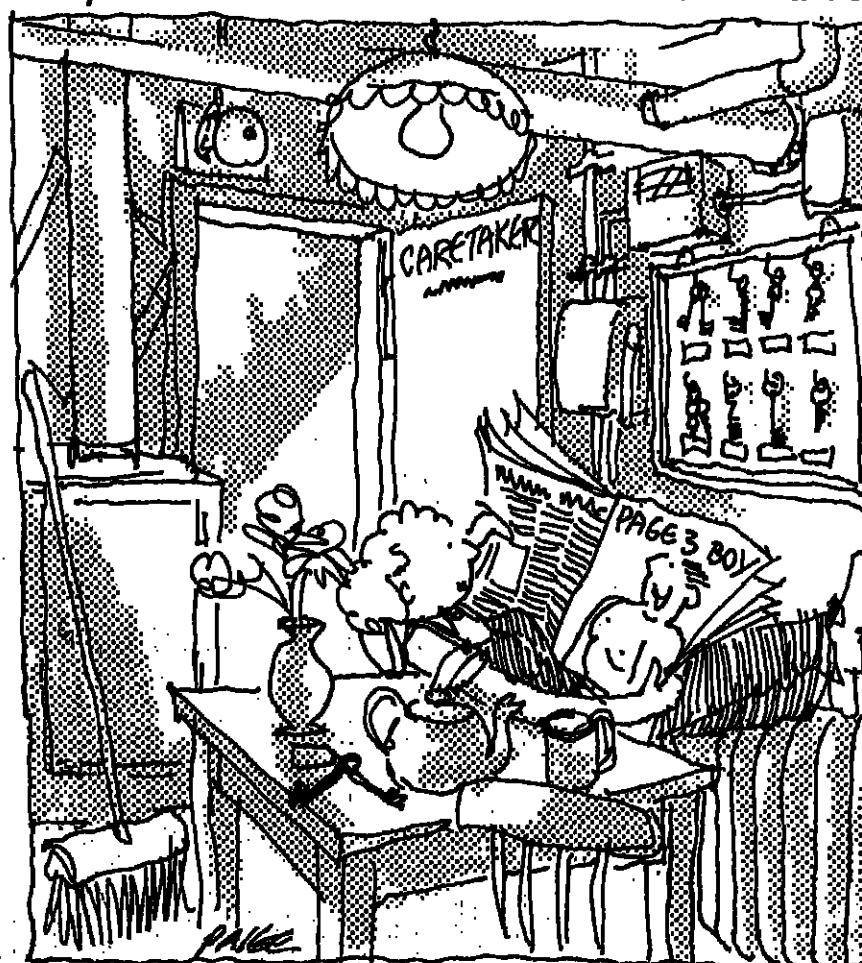
The results are computer analysed, and according to Glen Smith, can give a good indication of how the product will or won't sell.

Christmas advertising seems to cause annual concern, not so much because of their content and style but because of their sheer bulk, particularly on Saturday morning television, where programmes tend to be short and episodic. In 1982, the IBA commissioned National Opinion Polls to do some pre-Christmas research. A sample of parents were asked whether children asking for the purchase of toys was the cause of family argument: 26 per cent said yes, only 3 per cent blamed TV. Others were far more ready to blame peer group pressure. How do these pressures start?

"One of the principle objectives of advertising to children," says Glen Smith, "is to get a product talked about in the child's peer group as well as at home with parents." So can children be affected by television advertising without even watching television?

FAIR CARE

Why are most caretakers men? Helen Roberts asks



"Security... that's one of the main things. Supervision, you have to order cleaning equipment and there again, you have to know what you're ordering. You can get some detergents and some polishes that can absolutely ruin everything you touch. You've got to know something about boilers. You have to be aware of the electricity points and where they are, things like that... fire alarms, and you have to know about the burglar alarm system if you have one."

Security was a stumbling block for both boys and girls.

the men, and, to be fair, some of the women I spoke to: "See, a woman can't be a caretaker. Not strong enough - you have to move the desks and chairs around and that, and then there's the security angle. No... it's not a woman's job," said a male caretaker.

A woman cleaner, married to a caretaker had the same worry, though she was a bit more positive about what women could do: "... I think that ladies could do caretaking for first schools quite adequately, in fact you could kick

them out of the way. I mean, I only pay 83p towards rent and rates on my terrace house, and I was paying £15."

What is so interesting about all this is that men seem to have it all ways. The majority of men are able to benefit from someone (a woman - mum or a wife) to comfort, care, clean, supervise children, operate domestic machinery and generally manage the home. But once these skills are demanded on the labour market, there is suddenly some reason why women should revert to the bottom of the pile. Their previous experience seems to count for nothing.

There is, of course, no reason why men shouldn't be as good at cleaning, comforting

caring and so on, but the fact is that most of them get precious little practice. Just as men have moved to the top in nursing and social work, the quintessentially caring professions, they're also at the top of the Mrs Mopp hierarchy. How unfair can you get?

Helen Roberts is senior researcher at Bradford City Community College. She is currently writing funding for a proposed course for school cleaners which includes material on child psychology, school electrical and health and safety and self defence.

At the beginning when I was first a school cleaner, you had no chance to get to be a caretaker. You didn't. A lady didn't have a chance, and to tell the truth, the men didn't have a chance either unless they were fifty... I think I was lucky getting to be a caretaker because I was the only woman when I came for my interview here with five men, and I must admit, I nearly died, me, when she said I'd got it, because it wasn't the first time I'd applied for a school and I think sometimes you find when it's a man head they won't entertain a woman... I mean, don't get me wrong, I find some of it is hard and sometimes I've to struggle with some of the stuff, but I still do it, I wouldn't let them say I can't do it."

Quite rightly, there's been a lot of attention given to the imbalance of male and female teachers in senior posts in schools. But what about the other end of the school hierarchy?

Scale 1 teachers have got enough to complain about, but what about school cleaners on their £1.72 an hour? Do they ever get a promotion? Just why is it that nearly all school cleaners are women, but one small notch up the ladder, nearly all school caretakers are men?

Could it be that they don't have the right sort of background and training? Well, perhaps... but a recent advertisement for a caretaker in a school in one northern city outlined the post as being: "... to maintain an adequate standard of cleanliness, comfort and safety to both staff and students. This will involve cleaning tasks, general maintenance and the supervision of a team of domestic assistants." Not much there that the average housewife doesn't do 24 hours a day, so why don't we see more of them as caretakers?

Talking to cleaners, caretakers, union officials and local authority personnel, I had some interesting answers. Not surprisingly, the women I spoke to were far more confident than were the men in their own ability to carry out a caretaker's responsibilities. For one thing, a good deal of the job was second nature to them.

"In my opinion, a woman does it better than a man, they see a lot more. I'm not just saying it because I'm a woman, but I think we see a lot more than men. I mean it."

"To me a man doesn't go above his head. To me, there's muck still gets up there, not just down on the floor. I believe you should do it right if you're going good to do it. Well, that's my opinion. I think we're better than men at it. A lot of men won't agree with you."

But of course the job doesn't just involve cleaning, though that's a substantial part of it.

مكتبة الأصل

Fabian Essays in Socialist Thought. Edited by Ben Pimlott.
Heinemann £8.50.

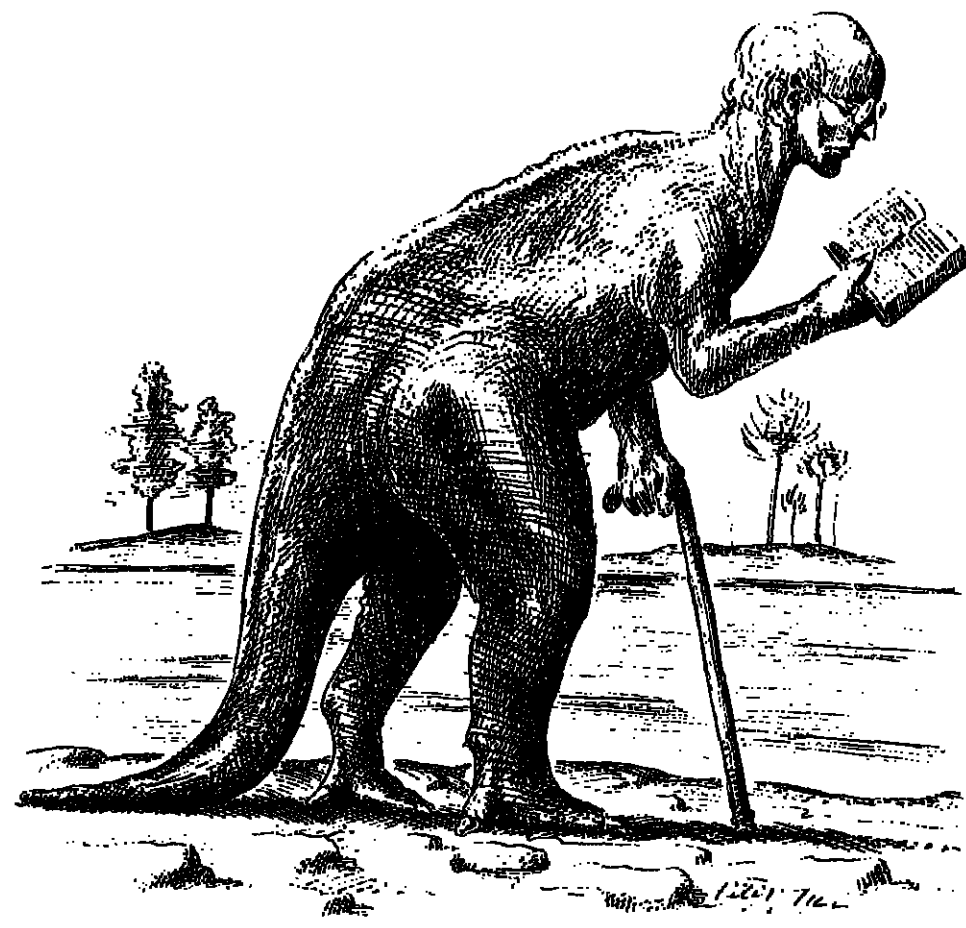
This book marks the Fabian centenary, and is the third anthology of its kind. The previous two, *Fabian Essays* (1889) and *New Fabian Essays* (1952), featured many household names: Shaw, Webb, Crosland, Jenkins. Both were of a high intellectual standard. The first essayists addressed themselves to an audience of educated sceptics. They assumed, rightly, that socialism, then as now, stood in need of argument. Accordingly, Shaw's exposition of socialist economics is a model of intelligence and clarity. *New Fabian Essays*, like the present collection, was written in the aftermath of electoral defeat. But it maintained a quiet confidence in the material achievements of British socialism – primarily the mixed economy and the Welfare State. All that remained was to persuade people actually to want the classless society in store for them.

The present volume differs in almost every respect. It is long, rambling and introverted. Its numerous contributors are overwhelmingly more academic and less educated than their predecessors. There are bright spots, but overall it makes depressing reading. It confirms, and sometimes even admits, that traditional socialism no longer commands the services of the best minds. This fact, of course, has already had its knock-on effect among the opinion-forming classes, who are mostly deserting socialism for postures new.

The book is in two parts. Part One consists of historical essays which, though far from sparkling, are not without interest or value. An historian, being at least partially constrained by his material, will usually find it difficult to talk complete rubbish (though one contributor ventures to deplore Fabian indifference to sexual liberation). The "thinkers" in Part Two, however, mostly deserve the wooden spoon. The very worst can only be described as stupid, lazy, and (intellectually speaking) illiterate. A few potted palms, however, to the best.

Socialism has always conferred instant moral credit on the believer. Our thinkers, accordingly, are reluctant to break off their formal allegiance. But many flirt openly with rival doctrines: market allocation, private property, and home ownership come in for frequent fanfares. Perhaps this is a confession of intellectual bankruptcy; perhaps it is electoral opportunism. What is uncertain is whether it is socialism. Some contributors, more stalwart, weep over the working-class voter's late ingratitude to his would-be benefactors; others doubt his continued existence. The editor consoles himself with reflecting that Mrs Thatcher was "rejected" by the "overwhelming majority", not caring that she won because he and his friends were similarly "rejected" by an even larger majority. He does not see that the "negative enthusiasm" (Lichtenberg's phrase) built into our constituency system is a civilized, eloquent warning to eager heavers of any political stripe, such as himself and Mrs Thatcher.

Some contributors, in the Titmuss-Townsend manner, devote themselves to the so-called "rediscovery of poverty", or even, faced with a shortage of the genuine article, to ingenious redefinitions of it. This is politically unwise. In a free society absolute poverty (for example, the down-and-out) will always exist somewhere. Thus it will always need searching out, especially when it is too proud to divulge itself. But if there is one thing this nation dislikes it is being morally



Adapt or die

Reviewing a new collection of essays, R A D Grant suggests that British socialism is in a perilous intellectual plight

got at: in short, cant. We are not less humane for refusing to regard poverty as literally an injustice, like robbery or extortion. If it were, my poverty would have actually been caused by your wealth, something even Marx failed to demonstrate convincingly. But we certainly care enough about poverty to regard its relief as a moral duty, one moreover, most efficiently discharged (the recipient's interests being paramount) through a system of public provision, for which we are well content to be taxed. Furthermore, we might feel morally obliged to promote whatever economic order most nearly enabled the poorest to dispense with relief and genuinely to support themselves. Would socialism be the obvious choice? This book gives us no reason whatever to suppose so. It is too busy preaching to the already converted.

Among us, poverty is absolute and fairly rare, while inequality is relative and abundant. They are by no means the same thing, despite the

political capital to be gained by confusing them (as in the catchphrase "relative deprivation"). Does inequality matter *per se*, and to whom? I suspect that no normal person cares much about it. Given a discussible common minimum of physical and spiritual comfort, interpersonal utilities are impossible to compute objectively, as it were from some central, scientific vantage point. There are wholly different axes of advantage, and we vary enormously as to the importance we accord to each. Who is to say from outside which is the greater benefit, your education (which I could never have acquired even after years of torture) or my sexual attractiveness? What use are your football tickets to me, an opera-lover? What matters is each individual's perception of his own overall welfare or utility. If each (as Hobbes thought of intelligence) is honestly satisfied with his own portion, then all are equal in the only relevant respect. Whoever

stimulates him to an invidious, prurient dissatisfaction will have done him, and society, no service at all.

The best essays here topple equality from its throne. John Eatwell and Roy Green defend the market as a wealth-creating device. Alan Ryan and Peter Kellner (to name but two) accept its incalculable implications for the sake of its welfare-maximizing potential even for the worst off (Rawls's difference principle, re-interpreted *avant la lettre* by the conservative Santayana). All try, somewhat implausibly, to combine the market with some form of public ownership. But market liberalism has bitten deeply into their socialist credentials. Anne Phillips might even wind up as an old-fashioned Tory. She describes the martial excitement of the picket line as though it were the Royal Tournament. Anxious to extend fraternity (or some less sexist equivalent) to women, she comes dangerously close to extending it right across the social classes, thereby achieving One Nation by a feminist route. She is a nice person. Barrie Sherman offers an observant piece on the shrinking class base of trade unions.

All these are good (especially Alan Ryan), or at least goodish. On the other hand Mary Kaldor ("Peace"), Bernard Crick ("Equality"), and Philip Whitehead ("Education and the Disadvantaged") seem to suppose that their socialist commitment gives them the right to dispense with the normal canons of argument. To be plain, much of what they offer is simple twaddle, conceivably appropriate for consciousness-raising purposes but of no use to anyone seeking enlightenment.

Mary Kaldor's essay is predictable unilateralist stuff. In our need to defend ourselves against a phantom enemy, it seems, we provoke the Soviet Union into the same paranoia towards us. She shows not the slightest understanding of why, were we defenceless as lambs, we would still be perceived as an obstacle to Soviet purposes and so treated. What matters is not that we are armed, but that we exist at all, in particular that we exist (curious though it may seem) as the model of a desirable society to the justly discontented subjects of the vast Soviet empire.

Bernard Crick rambles on aimlessly, and somewhat offensively, in an endless salomonic monologue differing from the usual kind only in political tendency. Having mined out unsurprising differences in life-expectancy between the social classes he announces that they are "flagrant", saying nothing whatever about the absolute magnitudes involved, nor whether (as his colleague Brian Abel-Smith recognises) the voluntary adoption by the working classes of an unhealthy life-style might not be a factor. "True equality," he tells us, "cannot be imposed. But it will not come without planning and legislation."

An equally delphic formula occurs in the more wisely well-meaning but muddled ruminations of Philip Whitehead: "equality of outcome according to potential." He is so pleased with it, he repeats it in several different versions. But it means anything at all – and it must be admitted to resemble Aristotle's communicative justice, principle, "to each his own" – it means inequality, or if you prefer, incomparability of outcome, along the lines I have suggested earlier.

Socialism must adapt or die. The best pieces here are the least socialist. The others bear melancholy witness to the poverty of orthodox socialism, whose only defence, it seems, against the winter of Thatcherism is to wrap itself ever more thickly in layers of cosy flannel.

Women and war

Robin Buss at the 28th London Film Festival

The London Film Festival is not an event, but a series of events, catering for lovers of jazz, boxing, rock videos and silent classics, as well as for film fans, casual visitors and family audiences, and branching out this year from its home in the National Film Theatre to seven other venues in London and sending some entries on tour to a dozen other cities in Britain. Some of the 140 films have already gone on release or will shortly be seen on television; many you will never get the chance to see again (and some were not worth seeing in the first place). Various directors, from the 40-odd countries represented, were on hand to talk about their work and there were some unforgettable moments, like the arrival on stage after *The Killing Fields* of Dith Pran and Sydney Schanberg, as well as the actors Heng Ngor and Sam Waterston who played them and members of Dith Pran's family who managed to escape from Cambodia. Now that was an event.

So much so, that the emotions aroused by the reception given to the real-life protagonists of David Puttnam's film and the evidence of their own feelings on the occasion, did not make for balanced judgment. *The Killing Fields* centres on the friendship between an American reporter and his Cambodian guide against the background of the fall of Phnom Penh and the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge regime. It illustrates the best and the worst of contemporary British cinema, the best being the quality of the production, the worst being the lack of focus which means that in the end you are left with no greater understanding of these two men's devotion to each other, than of the politics of South-East Asia against which their friendship was tested.

The Killing Fields is a British production, but an international product, in contrast to the almost aggressive Englishness of the other British entries shown on the same day. With a script by Alan Bennett, *A Private Function* could hardly do otherwise than probe the more bizarre corners of British life and speech, exploiting the farcical aspects of postwar rationing and the affection of two men for a pig. The functions it celebrates (eating, digestion and excretion) are universal, but only the British find them quite this funny and relate them so closely to their equal obsession with class. And just because it is unashamedly English, *A Private Function* will not doubt be an international success: it is an illusion to think that no one enjoys laughing at us as much as we do ourselves.

James Park, in his book "On the New British Cinema," discusses this question of whether British directors and producers should aim at an international market with big-budget productions or risk parochialism (and financial losses) with the treatment of more exclusively British themes. Park is mainly concerned to remind us that the cinema is an industry, rather than to assess or analyse recent work in it, and much of his material is culled from interviews with those involved. This tempts him into the irritating habit of ending every second paragraph on a quotation as if his own views are expressed in pure platitudes, makes a basically useful book read as if it had been compiled by an unimaginatively-programmed computer.

One message that does penetrate the constricting formula of *Learning to Dream* is that it would be unwise to overestimate the "renaissance" of British cinema. Understandably, the 28th LFF made celebration of this rebirth one of its keynotes; but the real meaning of the festival emerged more obliquely. There were, for example, a number of films from different countries about women either learning to live without men or discovering a new independence in their relationships. *Alone in the World*, made by the female film and video collective, *Women's Film and Video Collective*, is a film about a woman who is abandoned by her husband. *Alone in the World* is a film about a woman who is abandoned by her husband. *Alone in the World* is a film about a woman who is abandoned by her husband.



Top: Jean Cocteau; above: a scene from "A Tale of Wanderings"

contemporary British society (and, if nothing else, made a change from all those recent British films about middle-class love affairs in a pastoral setting, pre-1950).

Having to lend for herself, Fania emerged stronger than her husband, like the heroine of Aline Issermann's *Le Destin de Juliette*. Unlikely though it may seem, this story of a forced marriage was based on fact and Jean Putnam has made it with insight into the unhappiness it describes and remarkable sympathy for the violent husband. The American melodrama *Hunted* (directed by Michael Roemer) was a more ambiguous study of a woman's feelings, with an exceptional performance by Brooke Adams. Chantal Ackerman, one of the women directors represented in the festival, wittily described her attempts to avoid meeting an unwanted lodger (L'Homme à l'valise). Despite employing two photographers, Ackerman insists on a motionless camera in front of which she and he drift in or out of frame. It usually has the effect of sending me to sleep, but not this time.

The ultimate vision of a woman's world came in the Polish science-fiction *Sexmission* where, as a result of nuclear war, all men have perished except two, deep-frozen in a survival experiment. Feminists may have been irritated by its ostensible message (women need men), though male chauvinism is also attacked – indeed, the director, Juliusz Machulski, makes a comprehensive attempt to offend everybody. He is no fool: with these involved, this tempts him into the irritating habit of ending every second paragraph on a quotation as if his own views are expressed in pure platitudes, makes a basically useful book read as if it had been compiled by an unimaginatively-programmed computer.

One day, when we are no longer at war with Argentina, films like *Las Chicas de la guerra* may get a wider showing; as it is, they were only shown here on the understanding that they would be returned at once to the enemy. Bebe Kamin's film describes the experiences of three young Argentinian conscripts before and during the Falklands crisis; it is more about war than about The War and suggests that Argentina gained some understanding of its own society from what happened in the South Atlantic, directed by Jorge Blanes, deals with the same topic through the relationships of an

ARTS

Old school guy

Orwell's England. A National Theatre workshop. Presented by the NT Education Department at Eton College, December 1.

The occasion was bound to mean more than its constituent parts. This sort of material in this place inevitably set the visitors from outside looking and listening almost as much at the boys and masters as at the performance.

The small (two women, three men) company have played 77 times in 40 venues over the last two or three months. They are now off to Germany for two weeks; they will be a huge success there. But there had to be a performance in Orwell's old school. Predictably, it was the College which asked for it; and, just as predictably, enjoyed it.

What has been put together, and it is a collective effort, is a two-hour serio-comic-musical montage, largely drawn from Orwell's writings. The first half, in its serious parts, uses notably some of the material on the iniquities of the class system, the public schools, privilege of all kinds. The stress in the second half is more on unemployment (this comes over as dreadfully up-to-date), the workhouses, the sheer hard slog of so much working-class labour at the time. Throughout, light relief is provided by acted-out extracts from some of Orwell's wittier essays – *Boys' Weeklies*, *Seaside Postcards*. More surprising, this very talented team (one of the girls can play 20 different instruments) belt out at intervals and usually in their own hot versions the songs of the period.

In a way it all hangs together though some parts work better than others. The acting out of Donald McGill jokes is particularly effective. Orwell's crusty prejudice and more provocative assertions from *As I Please* come over fresh and comical as well as penetrating. The musical inserts were sure winners from the start and sometimes

half-threatening to swamp Orwell. Watching Etonians enjoying the gaily of their *Boys' Song*, having their cake and eating it, alone made the journey worthwhile. And the trumpet's great syncopated blarney reminded those of us old enough to have seen *Genevieve* on its first showing just how provocative that instrument can be in the hands of a woman.

The series extracts were all in all well chosen and well delivered. My only worry is a recurrent one with platform performances nowadays: the performers tend to over-egg passages of social criticism. This was most evident here towards the end, when a long extract from the description of face-work in the mines, from *The Road to Wigan Pier*, was declaimed in such a way that one couldn't help wondering whether the players had said to themselves: "This is Eton, the home of privilege. There's a dreadful miners' strike on. Let's give it to them hot and strong." Well, yes, but Orwell's words must be allowed to make their own effect. More, he was writing 50 years ago. The miners' strike today is not in reaction to such conditions; it's very much more complex. True, the passage stilled most of the audience – it is very powerful. Yet I expect some of them noticed the archaic, rhetorical overkill.

Very much more impressive, much more justified and to the point was the last long passage – Orwell's mid-forties vision of a less class-bound, fairer and gentler socialist Britain for after the war. As the catalogue of unacceptably privileged events, acts, styles rolled on, and as you registered that almost all of them are still in existence and still strong, then you looked around that audience and thought: I hope at least a few of them are taking the sad ironic relief of these things being brought into relief, at this time, in this place. Forty years on...

Richard Hoggart

Display of magic

The Wizard of Earthsea. Adapted from Ursula Le Guin's book by Shaun Prendergast. Unicorn Theatre at the Arts Theatre. Until January 13.

The Wizard of Earthsea is not an easy choice for the adaptor. It is a long and complicated novel, a tangle of adventures, voyages (some of self-discovery on the part of the hero, Sparrowhawk), magic, death, dragons and transformations. My party of 10-year-old samplers consisted of one Le Guin buff and three who had not read the book. Shaun Prendergast has met the challenge well: the fan was not disappointed and the others found no difficulty in following the sequence of events.

Lynn Whitehead, who plays Sparrowhawk, must take some of the credit for this clarity. The young hero has to learn to cope with himself – his magic

powers and his overreaching personality – as well as all the difficulties of rivalry and the demands that are made on one with a mingled responsibilities in the fantasy archipelago where the story is set. Ms Whitehead's absolute conviction – setting out to see in a make-believe boat or sailing dragons – is infectious.

There are some chilling moments, especially when the amorphous shadow whose name the hero must guess takes the stage. The transformations are simply but convincingly done and the display of magic is much more enjoyable within the context of the story than it would be simply as a series of tricks. Nicholas Barker directs with a sure hand and Ilona Sekacz's music adds the right otherworldly atmosphere. Recommended for over-sevens.

Heather Nell

WHO DARES WINS AT LINGO
See page 22

Next week

David Wright reviews *The New Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse*; Sylvia Clayton on Jane Austen

Words of warning

by Pierre Watter

Cobbett in Ireland. A Warning to England. Edited by D Knight. Foreword by G Spater. Lawrence & Wishart £12.95, £5.15 595 X.

Aside from the 10 letters to Charles Marshall reprinted by G D H and Margaret Cole in 1930, this collection of writings on Ireland consists of material now first reproduced.

Cobbett's only visit to Ireland was in 1834, nine months before he died. The "little book" he promised to produce about his experiences never came out. His travels in Ireland, where he was welcomed as a champion of Irish rights, gave him ammunition in his fight against the proposed Poor Law Amendment Bill which he was convinced would reduce the English tenant farmers and farm labourers to the conditions of their Irish counterparts. Cobbett was staunchly traditional in his views, and matter-of-fact in his approach to things. There was no "Jack as good as his master" nonsense about him. But he belonged in spirit to a time at which to rights and privileges there were attached limitations and duties. He denigrated those who believed this was not so.

that property rights were absolute, allowing the landlord, if he wished, to drive his tenants off the land no matter what became of them. This was to him the new dispensation, the work, he claimed, of Scotch "vagabonds", "vultures" disciples of the "nasty and greedy parson Malthus" in disclaiming all responsibility for the fate of the poor.

His letters to Charles Marshall stress that if this refusal of responsibility were to become the law, tenant farmers and farm labourers would be forced to live as the Irish Catholics then did; and that it behoved all the prospective victims of this projected amendment to understand what was intended thereby, what it would result in, and fight it tooth and nail. His own responsibility, he wrote, was to make this clear to those not in a

position to see it plain. And it is for this reason that he intended this collection of writings to be subtitled "a warning to England".

Cobbett is no subtle theoretician in political economy. What concerns him is people and their welfare in simple, self-evident terms: bread, meat, adequate housing, security. In painting the miseries of the Irish, he insists that it is largely owing to absentee landlords that the agricultural produce of Ireland, in his estimation, exceptional quantitatively and qualitatively, is wholly consumed elsewhere, while its producers are compelled to live on the coarsest kind of potatoes, "lumpers", scorned even by pigs.

Cobbett argues that the inability to deal with absentee landlords, with the disabilities visited on

Catholics, with the expropriations of the Irish landowners religious and lay, with the absence of any Poor Law – all stem from the want of native Irish parliamentary institutions, from Ireland's sending to Westminster representatives (mostly of the oppressors) who, even if they championed the Irish would inevitably be swamped by the overwhelmingly greater number of English and Scots members.

But the Irish are not just sufferers of the injustice of foreign occupation; they are a permanent example to English landlords of what increased revenues they could draw, if they could bring their tenant farmers and labourers down to the level of the Irish. It is not only for their own good that the Irish have to be championed; it is as much for the good of their English counterparts. Cobbett opposed the Act of Union on this and related grounds.

Cobbett's prose mirrors the man: simple, direct, clear. His writing is vigorous and trenchant, that of one who goes straight to the point and sees it, and says exactly what he thinks. Everyone interested in the history of Ireland will profit from reading this compilation.

مكتبة الأصل

Behind the scenes

Behind the Scenes Series: Bakery. 86313 1107. Car Factory. 86313 1100 X. Hospital. 86313 099 2. Port. 86313 111 5. Zoo. 86313 084 4. Film Studio. 86313 101 8. Publisher. 86313 120.

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The Franklin Watts "Behind the Scenes" series has been designed to give readers a guided tour around the private worlds of familiar places. Five of the seven titles are set in Australia; yet apart from the predominance of marsupials at the zoo, bakery workers in shorts and unfamiliar vehicle number plates, there is little here that will draw the attention of British children to the fact that the illustrations come from "down under".

Indeed Chris Fairclough's colour photographs are excellent in every way and the publishers have ensured that they are printed clearly and crisply on every double spread. Susan Pepper's

short text is concise and equally clear. Together these five books make a commendable purchase for the topic library.

Film Studio is even more exciting, since the subject matter is less pedestrian and the book really does show a child what happens behind the scenes. My only quibble is that modern children would probably have found a book about a television studio just as interesting and more relevant (in the context of the private world of a familiar place).

Exactly how the Behind the Scenes books are published is revealed by Chester Fisher in the rather self-indulgent title *Publisher*. This is fine—provided children are aware that the production process he describes is specific to a particular publisher and to this special series of books. The danger inherent in such a tactic is that children will generalize from this rather atypical publishing operation and assume that all books are produced in the same way.

That this is not so can be discovered from scrutiny of the Cambridge Dinosaur Information Books. Note well the "Information Books" in the title, since the absence of chapters, sub-headings, an index, list of contents, glossary and, inexplicably, of page numbers (apart from the *Football Match*) certainly sets this series apart from the Franklin Watts concept of an information book.

On the credit side is the bright colour artwork and the price, on the debit side a text which is uninspiring and often mundane. The illustrations vary from near-caricature in *The Football Match* and *Making a Record* to a fair attempt at realism in the others. I wouldn't have thought that many "young children" would be interested

in knowing what went on behind the scenes at an athletics meeting, however well done, and only a minority may be interested in the *Horse Show*. *Making a Newspaper* is too general and only succeeds in making an exciting subject dull while *Making a Record* is highly technical and at least four reading years away from the semi-infant style adopted in *Markets*.

Given the deficiencies of this series in the field of information retrieval, only *The Football Match*, *How a Zoo Works* and *The Police at Work* seem to me to have the right blend of fact, text and illustration "to amuse and teach young children".

The *In the High Street* series, on the other hand, is aimed at a higher age range and has been effectively produced with black and white illustrations and a fairly detailed and sophisticated text. These three titles are the latest additions in what is already a substantial series of topic books, designed to teach children how "the nation earns its livelihood". They are therefore of equal relevance to the career shelf and the shelves of social and environmental studies.

The subject matter of *The Electricity Showroom* is broader than its title seems to imply and the author goes on to describe power stations, nuclear energy, the National Grid, electricity and pollution in a book of universal application. The same cannot be said of the other two books in the series which are seriously diminished because they describe in detail the workings of specific organizations — the Halifax Building Society and the Mecca Leisure Centre in Bristol — instead of treating them in general.

Philip Sauvain

Minority moves

Voices from the world of alternative publishing were heard at a Children's Book Circle meeting last week, when a panel of ethnic minority publishers/booksellers (Yvonne "Spence", Eric Huntley and Annand Kunrria) and a professional story teller (Grace Hallworth) bravely addressed themselves to questions about publishing for a multi-cultural society.

At a meeting on the same subject a year ago a group of "mainstream" publishers faced "lively concerned aggression" for producing books, ostensibly for a multicultural society, from their own white, middle-class perspective. At the same time, though, it was argued that publishers should apply the same criteria to the publication of all children's literature, regardless of authorship. Literature cannot be written to or to a formula; it must emanate from the working of the creative imagination upon personal experience.

Ethnic minority writers may have sufficient confidence to approach a community publisher, who will give help and advice. Being non-profit-

making they are prepared to take risks with new authors. This can result in a "two-tier system", rather than genuinely alternative publishing. But, as one panelist said, "publishers are not the social services".

The tendency for mainstream publishers to publish successful writers from community publishers was variously welcomed and deplored by panellists. Deplored because it was felt that social responsibility welcomed because they were glad to see the work of ethnic minority writers receiving social and financial recognition. However, it was pointed out that there are ethnic minority authors who continue to avoid mainstream publishing, not wishing to identify with the values of the society which those publishers represent.

Other questions concerned tokenism, the depiction of racism in children's books, and the extent to which publishers, by book selection, should attempt to affect or reflect society.

Jennie Ingham

Communicate

Computer Languages. By Christopher Lampton. Franklin Watts Computer Library £4.95. 86313 112 3.

A few years ago, alleged comparisons between programming languages at university level were appearing in publishers' lists every few months. This is a brave forerunner at beginners' level. Unfortunately the efforts at advanced level were all relatively unsatisfactory, and the problems get worse for beginners.

The difficulty is that programming languages do not merely differ in the facilities they offer to talk about a common universe, but severely presuppose distinct non-equivalent universes. Hence, to compare languages, you need to convey what their presumed universes are, not, as is normally supposed, what collection of features a particular language offers.

The other fault of this book is that concepts of languages as "shortcuts" for binary code, rather than as free-standing communication facilities, in Lampton's understanding decreases as he begins to tackle the higher-level languages that are the most useful for the beginner.

John Laski

On the rebound

Death of a Hero. By Richard Aldington. Hogarth Press £4.50. 0 7012 20604 7

Raised in a Victorian world of hypocrisy and repression, Aldington's hero George Winterbourne tries for a freer and more honest life-style in Edwardian London's artistic bohemia, only to perish, a virtual suicide, in the final days of the 1914 war: a war Aldington himself survived, gassed and shell-shocked. He made one or two earlier false starts, but didn't publish *Death of a Hero* until 1929, the year of *Journey's End* in the theatre and *All Quiet on the Western Front* and *Goodbye to All That*.

Death of a Hero, though, is not primarily a war novel. Its primary purpose is to show how "devils and devils" of the old regime of Cant affected people's sexual lives and hence the whole of their lives and characters and those of their children. The Victorians in particular, embodied by George's parents and grandfathers, are portrayed with a fanged, malicious indignation. Finally, George's suicide is prompted, even more than by battle strain, by his failure to cope with the problem of being torn between two women — shallow and unworthy as they are eventually revealed to be. The greater freedom he has appropriated on the rebound from Victorian hypocrisy has afforded no solution. And underneath one suspects another, personal problem. On Aldington's own reckoning, Lawrence was 15 per cent homosexual and 85 per cent heterosexual, but he liked women. Aldington himself seems to be that unhappy creature, the 100 per cent heterosexual who doesn't. He might have descended to despair in any age.

Monty Haltrecht

lingo

If you can read this article, then you must know English. And if you do read this article, then you probably want to know about English as well. Knowing English involves being able to explain how it works and estimate which of its many forms and constructions are likely to occur in any given environment.

For 25 years the Survey of English Usage has been helping people to learn the standard British English by collecting and analysing specimens of the language in use in speech and writing. The Survey's texts range from formal speeches to hand-written love letters to printed laws.

The Survey's corpus is still growing. As changes in society and technology make new types of text available and as new means of collecting them (such as new types of tape-recorders, telephone banks, and electronic data banks) become available, the corpus will grow.

write, proposing an answer to Suf-fragetism. "Socialism, perhaps, and a genuine out-reaching of the inward unconscious Male-life in the dark womb-life of Woman". A deliberate lyricism informs the carefully charted love affair, with George and his girl "Trying to use some intelligence in life, instead of blindly following instincts and the collective imbecility of the ages embodied in social and legal codes".

There is a Lawrentian feel to some of the thunderous but vague denunciations of the final section, and in the insistence on the comradeship of men in battle, without women. The ordinary German soldiers are not the enemy, but "they" who allowed the war to happen. The misery and humiliations of trench life provoke a post-war indignation. Finally, George's suicide is prompted, even more than by battle strain, by his failure to cope with the problem of being torn between two women — shallow and unworthy as they are eventually revealed to be. The greater freedom he has appropriated on the rebound from Victorian hypocrisy has afforded no solution. And underneath one suspects another, personal problem. On Aldington's own reckoning, Lawrence was 15 per cent homosexual and 85 per cent heterosexual, but he liked women. Aldington himself seems to be that unhappy creature, the 100 per cent heterosexual who doesn't. He might have descended to despair in any age.

considered outlandish. When the Survey was founded in 1959, its recording was done on heavy plug-in tape recorders; now light portable cassette recorders put the language of everyday life within reach of the investigator. And though most of the Survey's data are still consultable only at University College London, the computer and the microfiche may one day make all the Survey's files accessible to all who need them.

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centre of the ring. Hagler much stronger now than in the early rounds. In fact, the sentence may not be a particularly useful unit for the study of spoken English. Consider this bit of cricket commentary:

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The text as a whole hangs together, all right, and each little part of it — each phrase or clause — is not really hard to cope with, but could you disentangle it into sentences? Should you even try to?

So the Survey's work leads to questions about English as well as answers, and the Survey's text analyses are complemented by experiments to elicit additional information. Here is one type of test you can do yourself. Consider these two sentences, each with a blank space:

The answer is — wrong. The answer is — right. In one of the sentences you must insert the adverb *completely*; in the other, the adverb *utterly*.

Most people who do this test choose *utterly wrong* and *completely right*, suggesting that *utterly* tends to be used when there are unfavourable connotations (as with *wrong*) rather than favourable ones (as with *right*).

The work of the Survey of English Usage is important to everyone who

wants to learn about English. But why should anyone want to? What's the point of knowing about English if you already know English? Well in the first place knowing about English makes it easier to help other people to know English, as many people all over the world would like to do. Then, too, knowing about English makes it possible to compare the use of the language in different circumstances — "to widen the inquiry from syntax to style" (Cambridge Quizz).

One can for example compare "literary speech" such as the dialogue of novels:

Martin. I was not enquiring what you meant by everything else; God knows I have enough on my mind at the moment. I wanted to know what you meant by my move.

with spontaneous conversation: — and I said well I don't really think I could write — and this was a sort of 96-page booklet you know about that big . . .

And it seems that knowing about English is just plain interesting. That is a fact of no mean importance itself, and merits explaining. Perhaps knowing about English — knowing about any language, indeed — means knowing about an essential part of what makes us human.

Robert Ilson

Lingo competition — page 22



Shri Dalip Singh served in the 1st Battalion of the Sikh Pioneers during the Second World War — one of 120 photographs taken over a four year period for the book, *Home Front* by John Rendon. Derek Bishon, with an introduction by Salman Rushdie (Jonathan Cape £4.95). The photographs, grouped in five sections, each introduced by a short essay, trace the experiences of people from Britain's former colonies who under the rights of the 1948 Nationality Act came to the "Home Front" to find prosperity. An exhibition of the photographs at the Triangle Arts Centre's new gallery in Birmingham can be seen until January 30 and is then available for hire. Tel: (021) 359 3979.

Generous and intense

A Vanished Present. The Memoirs of Alexander Pasternak. Edited and translated by Ann Pasternak Slater. Oxford University Press £12.95.

"The English reader may well be drawn to these memoirs" — says their translator in an augmentative preface to her uncle's autobiography — "for the light they shed on Boris Pasternak. The light is generous and intense, but falls obliquely."

That last sentence is an accurate description of the book, which may well turn out to be one of the classic autobiographies of our time. Alexander Pasternak, a well-known Russian architect and younger brother of the poet, died in 1982; but his autobiography does not extend much beyond the October Revolution of 1917, but a few

great glimpses over the fence of that great divide. It's the recapture of an environment rather than the story of a life; and that environment is cultured, pre-Revolutionary Moscow seen through the eyes of a child and growing boy belonging to an artistic, middle-class family — the father a distinguished painter and the mother a talented pianist. Magically recreating in words the small intimate nooks and squares, long demolished, "scaled for the individual, not the crowd" which had been "summoned to life, by life itself . . . and emerged in harmony with the city's needs"; the open-air markets brimming like so many cornucopias with exotic eatables; the splendidly uniformed fire-brigades — all the "vanished present" of his punning title — the author manages simultaneously to convey an oblique but effective indictment of Soviet Moscow. It is a gentle one, but none the less damning, and no doubt applicable to other cities where "the encroachment of self-satisfied urban civilization" and the "faceless tenements littering and obliterating them" have eliminated a human way of life.

What makes the book remarkable is its marvellous evocation of life in Russia before the Revolution — though the desperate poverty of the peasantry provides a black border to an otherwise comfortable picture. One doesn't know whether to congratulate the author or his translator for its superlative prose. Like his brother Boris, the autobiographer has an eye for the impressionistic metaphor. "The brown carriages, ponderous as bison, lumbered to a halt" — and the train journey he's describing comes alive. While these memoirs counterpoint and complement the other Pasternaks' poems and autobiographical essays, and illuminate his character and development, it's revealing to learn that the poet could not bear being beaten at games, and that his first commitment was to music; they are of the greatest interest in themselves. Apart from vivid descriptions of the December and October Revolutions, you'll find acutely perceptive vignettes of the composer Scriabin, the young Mayakovsky, the dancing of Isadora Duncan, and the first aeroplane flight in Russia — "No good will come of it, you'll see."

David Wright

Afterthought

Felicity Taylor's *After School: A Guide to Post-school Opportunities* (Kogan Page £5.95) is a useful and well-timed addition to the books on offer. Leaving the choice of specific career or college to the reader, it sets out to explain how and where to find the information on which this choice is based. It discusses the variety of options open to those leaving at 16, 17 or 18; it tries to show how leavers can best use employment centres; it mulls over alternatives to conventional careers and courses, and advises on grants and applications; addresses and phone numbers of key agencies and institutions are provided. Its chief weakness lies in its tone: seeking simultaneously to address both pupils and teachers, it oscillates uneasily between the two.

MC

A Village Where the World is One

The story of the Pestalozzi International Children's Village by Beryl Lucey. Fully illustrated. Paperback £2.50. Hardback £3.75. Obtainable only by post from:

Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, Sedlescombe, Nr. Battle, Sussex. Telephone: Sedlescombe (0424 87) 444.

sure about Popular Nursery Rhymes (edited by Jennifer Mulhern, Granada, £3.95), which, with its eclectic illustrations and playful folk-scholarship, seems aimed more at adults than children. Round and Round the Garden (by Sarah Williams, illustrated by Ian Beck, Oxford, £2.50) is most expressly for parents and very young children; everyone will find new finger games to enjoy here. The Faber Book of Nursery Stories (edited by Barbara Ireson, £4.95) is a handsome collection, much enhanced by Shirley Hughes's chunky illustrations. Perhaps the most joyous compilation of all, however, is *The Complete Adventures of Peter Rabbit* (Beatrix Potter, Picture Puffin, £3.50): a brilliant notion to make one large and lovely volume of so many little books.

There are several good smaller-scale collections of short stories for reading aloud. *The Aunty Hewitt Animal Story Book* (illustrated by Margery Gill and Charlotte Hough, Young Puffin, £1.75) has a number of engaging fables: *Tale of a One-way Street* (Joan Aiken, illustrated by Jan Pienkowski, Puffin, £1.95) has all the oddity and magic this writer has at her command. *Broomsticks and Beasts*, edited by Barbara Sleigh (illustrated by John Patience, Knight, £1.25) is the best of a number of wild and ghost collections; it is good to find poems scattered among the stories. Under the Golden Throne (Ralph Bates, illustrated by Ronald Farn, £1.25) is a pleasant set of humorous parables with a delicate but unequivocal expression of their Christian commitment at the end of each. For very young readers, there is a delicious little book of stories about silly people, *There's a Carol in my Ear* (Alvin Schwartz and Karen

though the *Supergirl* ones are much the more effective — but no doubt they will make many fans happy.

For fans of the programmed book there is always something new, about some of it the less said the better: I will issue a word of warning against an American series *Heart Quest* Books, which goes the most patronizing way imaginable about trying to make the programmed adventure attractive to female readers. On the other hand, any serious gamster, regardless of gender, should have Steve Jackson's latest series, *The Seven Steps* etc (illustrated by John Blanche, Puffin, £1.75), which reach a deeper level of sophistication than any others I have seen, with the adventure required to learn a battery of spells and judge which to use in particular situations. At the other end of the scale, very young adventurers are considered in *Your First Adventure Series: Little Owl Leaves the Nest* (Caroline Leonard and Carol Newson, Bantam, £1.50) and its fellows have only two branches, but the principle of the programmed adventure is nicely established.

There don't seem to be many specifically Christmas paperbacks this season. *Santa's Crash-Bang Christmas* (Steven Kroll and Tomie de Fola, Pocket Books, £1.50) is a jolly tale in the series of little books which also brings us the unChristmasy but gloriously funny *The Hairy Monster* (H. Bichonier and Pef). *The Story of Holy and Ivy* (Rumer Godden, illustrated by Sheila Bewly, Young Puffin, £1.00) is almost too sweetly seasonal, but there is a stage when all children love this kind of sentiment. Robustly and sentimentally is Maurice Sendak's *Higgly Piggy Pops* (Or There Must Be More to Life (Puffin, £1.95): when

making them are prepared to take risks with new authors. This can result in a "two-tier system", rather than genuinely alternative publishing. But, as one panelist said, "publishers are not the social services".

The tendency for mainstream publishers to publish successful writers from community publishers was variously welcomed and deplored by panellists. Deplored because it was felt that social responsibility welcomed because they were glad to see the work of ethnic minority writers receiving social and financial recognition. However, it was pointed out that there are ethnic minority authors who continue to avoid mainstream publishing, not wishing to identify with the values of the society which those publishers represent.

Other questions concerned tokenism, the depiction of racism in children's books, and the extent to which publishers, by book selection, should attempt to affect or reflect society.

The difficulty is that programming languages do not merely differ in the facilities they offer to talk about a common universe, but severely presuppose distinct non-equivalent universes. Hence, to compare languages, you need to convey what their presumed universes are, not, as is normally supposed, what collection of features a particular language offers.

The other fault of this book is that concepts of languages as "shortcuts" for binary code, rather than as free-standing communication facilities, in Lampton's understanding decreases as he begins to tackle the higher-level languages that are the most useful for the beginner.

write, proposing an answer to Suf-fragetism. "Socialism, perhaps, and a genuine out-reaching of the inward unconscious Male-life in the dark womb-life of Woman". A deliberate lyricism informs the carefully charted love affair, with George and his girl "Trying to use some intelligence in life, instead of blindly following instincts and the collective imbecility of the ages embodied in social and legal codes".

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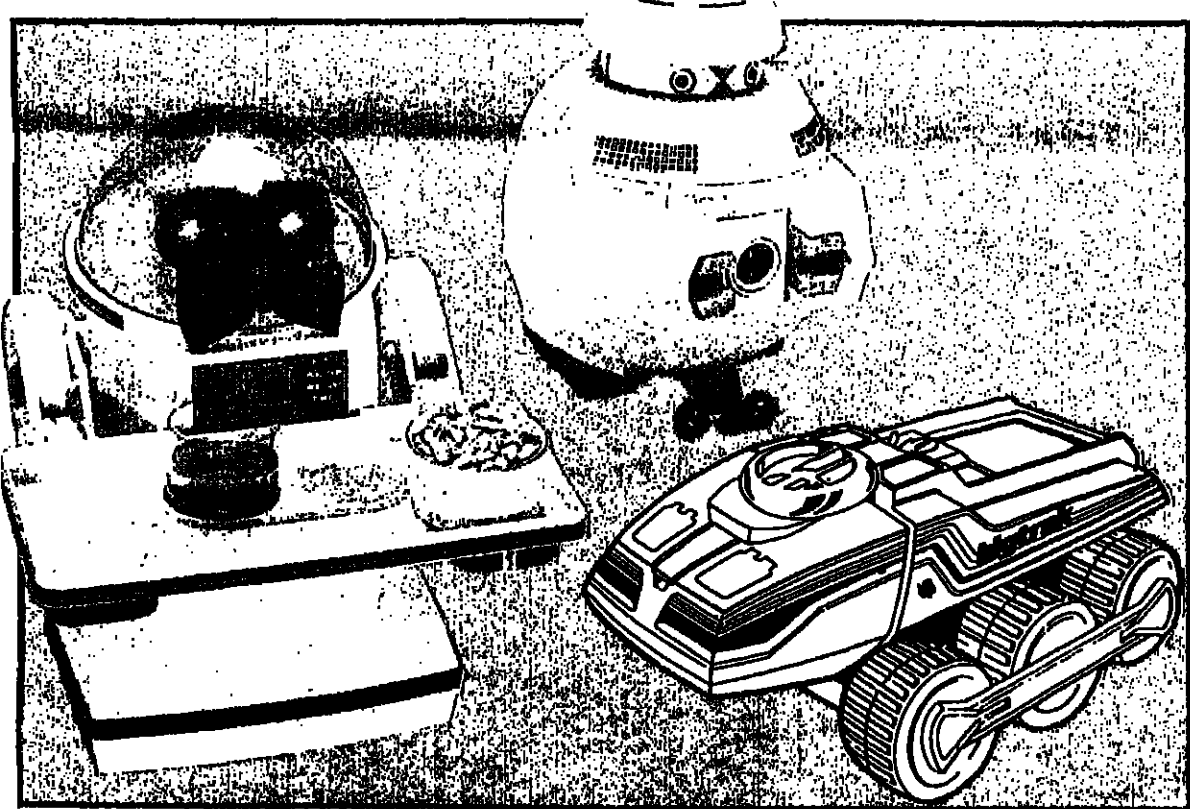
Robert Ilson

Lingo competition — page 22

Robert Ilson

The day of the ROBOTS

Bill Hicks braves a weekend with three toy robots



the R2D2 type of robot. Ugly, but if not exactly lovable, at least inoffensive.

Using 1983, rather than 1978 technology, George has a smaller, more powerful brain than Big Trak and is also cheaper (about £20). Programming is on Big Trak lines, but up to 48 commands can be entered in its memory. Its speed can be varied using three "gears" in any direction, and its movement is measured in seconds. Compared with the somewhat lumber-

ing Big Trak, George is a nimble, busy little machine which can quite literally run circles around its elderly rival. It is noisy, of course, and try as I might, I failed to make the "audio off" command work as it should.

Despite the larger capacity of George's memory, however, its value as a programming exercise falls short of Big Trak. Big Trak is much more sure-footed, more deliberate in its movements, so it is easier to detect where your programming is at fault.

Cornering two involves more learning in Big Trak's case. To turn it through 360 degrees the figure of "00" has to be keyed in. Fractions of 60 correspond arithmetically to degrees turned. Extremely subtle weaving and dodging movements can therefore be planned. The third of my robot guests was a totally different proposition. Omnitron, from Japanese manufacturer Tomy, is a radio-controlled monster. It stands knee-high and has the power to push over quite a heavy chair. It

can also be given a voice. And, like most of the toy robots on the market, Omnitron also has a very useful-looking pair of arms and claw hands, with which look like the necessary control cables. But, alas, Omnitron's arm one's arm are dead, even though they can be persuaded to clutch a tray of drinks. The most important feature of Omnitron is his real-time memory. Every command - whether a directional blip on the radio control "joystick" unit, or a vocal command can be recorded on a standard cassette unit built into the robot's chest. Played back, the robot will perform exactly the same set of manoeuvres and speeches. Given a relatively level floor, Omnitron can thus be programmed to go from his cardboard "home base", across the floor, out of the door, along the corridor, and into a bedroom, where, approaching the bed, he can be made to stop and deliver some suitably rousing message.

Omnitron's trump card, however, is his seven-day timer. This means he can be set, like a video recorder, to go off at any time of day or night, if necessary every day. Parents considering giving Omnitron to their children be warned: in the half-light, the flashing, glowing wastepaper-basket on wheels can be a fearsome apparition.

Educational value? No more, perhaps, than any relatively sophisticated mechanical toy, except that it introduces the discipline of careful pre-planning of a series of electro-mechanical functions. Tomy makes no great claims for the Omnitron on this level, preferring to regard it as "a home entertainment" product. It will even wander round playing your favourite piece of music, and - horror of horrors - can be used like a "Karaoke" - the infamous sing-along juke box favoured by Japanese pub-goers. All that said, it is a remarkable piece of engineering for the £150 or so which is likely to be the retail price when it is launched next year.

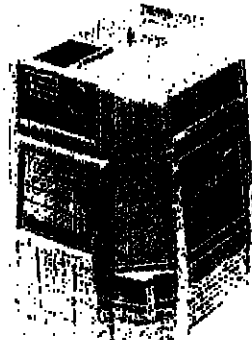
Perhaps it, as Tomy promises, a later version of Omnitron has programmable arms, we can begin to believe in the age of the robot. It should not be forgotten that "robot" derives from the Slavonic word for slavery or servitude. A robot is, above all, supposed to be useful. About the only errand any of my trio can perform is, with careful and laborious preparation of Omnitron, the delivery of a message, albeit in a very novel way.

In Japan, apparently, there is already a robot vacuum cleaner, a bit like Omnitron with a Hoover inside, but to be really useful, robots must have a rudimentary intelligence. They must be able to correct themselves, and learn from their mistakes. This means, in practice, fitting pressure-sensors to each extremity and adding a lot more memory. American scientists have already produced one called Micro-mouse, which can find its way unaided through a maze of three or four attempts. It currently uses about £100 worth of components.

Voice synthesizers are already mass-produced for speaking watches, while miniaturized solid state video cameras seem to get smaller by the month. But enough! Against my mounting "techno-fear", I can only hope that a weekend with three robot toys in two years' time is likely to be an infinitely more stimulating experience.

Carolyn O'Grady

Enter Hero Jr



Another "pet" robot was launched this week by Maplin Electronics. Described as "the first real companion robot", it is also being sold as a trainer to teach robotics in schools, colleges, universities and industrial laboratories. Hero Jr roams around and speaks English and his native Roblish. He can be programmed from a computer or allowed to roam where his sensors take him. He will wake you in the morning, stand guard while you sleep and even play games with you. He has special "personality" modes which means that you can program him, for instance, to

play, to explore, to sing songs or recite poems.

If you can stand this sort of day-to-day intimacy with a little machine, then it will cost you £599, including VAT. In kit form and £1,099, including VAT. In ready-assembled form. There is also a special Harrods version including infra-red detector, hand control unit and a selection of cartridges which cost £1,495 including VAT. Other versions are available from Maplin Electronic Supplies Ltd, PO Box 3, Rayleigh, Essex SS6 8LR.

Carolyn O'Grady

Hi fi

Barry Fox on the latest compact disc player

Two recent announcements in the hi-fi world made good news for schools. Sony of Japan is soon to start selling a portable compact disc player for under £500. It has all the functions of a domestic player, but is astonishingly compact - the same size as several compact disc plastic boxes stacked one on the other. The Sony portable is quite literally small enough to fit in a large pocket; it runs either on an external battery pack, or off the mains with an adaptor, or from the lighter socket of a car.

For personal listening you use head-

phones; for hi fi listening you simply plug it into a normal domestic stereo system. It isn't a CD Walkman. Although you can turn the player upside down while it is running, and even shake it a little, it won't withstand genuine jogging. But as a multi-purpose unit which can be easily carried from room to room (and equally easily locked away for safe keeping), it is just the job for schools.

What schools need as a companion for the Sony CD player, is a portable stereo amplifier and speakers that can be carried round with equal ease. Ideally this would be all in a single portable cabinet with a radio tuner and cassette tape recorder thrown in. Such systems do already exist. But the snag with existing portables is that they eat expensive batteries, because the amplifier draws considerable power. Also the sound may be loud, but it is by no means hi fi. They are also very heavy.

In the USA recently loudspeaker firm Bose announced what audio engineers previously thought impossible: a portable hi fi system with loudspeakers, amplifier, radio and tape deck, all in a small light box which can run off

batteries and produce loud clean sound that warrants the description hi fi.

The Bose Acoustic Wave Music System will go on sale this month in America at \$499 dollars. It should become available in Britain sometime next year. The heart of the AWMS is a completely new loudspeaker design. It is this which achieves the apparently impossible combination of loud and clear bass sound from a light cabinet and a battery powered amplifier. The AWMS weighs 18lbs and measures just 18 x 8 inches. Of course it can also be run off mains to save battery costs.

The acoustic trick is to rely on resonance. Inside the cabinet there is a pipe, around 80 inches long, which is folded into a labyrinth of right angled bends. A single 4 1/2 inch loudspeaker is mounted inside the pipe. Normally this would produce resonance, just like an organ pipe. Blow air across the top of an empty bottle and you'll hear resonance. But organ pipes and bottles resonate at a fixed frequency. They amplify just one note very efficiently, and do nothing for the rest. Normally loudspeaker designers avoid resonant tubes like the plague, because they

"honk" at one frequency. It's often called the juke box effect, because juke boxes tend to honk in the same way.

The Bose Corporation is headed by Dr Amar Bose, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute in Boston. For 14 years Bose and his colleagues have been looking for a way of achieving hi fi from a small light unit. Five years ago they found that pipes need not always resonate at a fixed frequency. If the loudspeaker is fitted well down inside the pipe, rather than at one end, the organ or bottle effect is killed. Bose and his colleagues have now written a computer program which tells them what length, width and shape to make a pipe for that frequency response over three bass octaves, from around 50Hz to 700Hz. They found there was a golden ratio of 3:1. The speaker must always be a quarter way into the pipe. So the 80 inch pipe has the speaker mounted 20 inches inside. Higher frequencies are handled by extra loudspeakers in conventional manner. The real obstacle to portable hi fi has always been bass response and Bose now seems to have surmounted it.

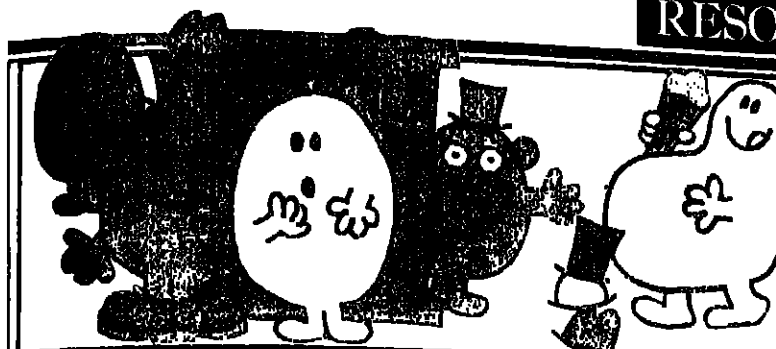
notes

MULTI-CULTURAL TOYS

Since 1981 a Brixton-based co-op project has been attempting to introduce a wider range of educational toys into schools, nurseries and playgroups, as a result of concern at the lack of educational toys and teaching aids which are relevant to multi-cultural inner city areas.

The co-op members include Asian and African women who produce Asian, African, Oriental and USSR dressing-up clothes for the 3-8 age group, and a range of jigsaw puzzles depicting the local multi-cultural community.

A brochure of dressing-up clothes and jigsaws is available from Nottingham Educational Suppliers on 0602-234251 or, for those in the ILCA area, from Lambeth Toys Ltd at 130/146 Fendall Road, London SW4 (tel: 01-733 3729).



FUN FAIR

Uma Ram Nath looks at home educational software for the pre-school child

The curious thing about visiting the School's Computer Fair, organized by the Educational Publishers Association, was that the BHC Micro appears to have staged a total walk-over on the Spectrum as far as use within schools is concerned. However, my interest was in a somewhat different field. In the use of the Spectrum for pre-school, or under sixes, children at home. The fair was not a good hunting ground for this.

What was more disconcerting was the evident division between the home educational and school fields. The first, said one representative of a leading publisher, was "trade" - there was very different software developed for trade purposes, it was sold in the open commercial market and dictated by commercial norms. Educational publishing, on the other hand, was a world apart, and was not tied in to material produced for the ordinary home consumer.

This is a disturbing sign for many parents who have computers and are looking at ways of using them to play and teach their children. However, the software I have been testing was not as black as painted. Some of it in fact was exceedingly well produced and thoughtfully designed, though one could detect a difference in emphasis with some more game-oriented than others.

Perhaps the most tricky part of using a computer at home is guiding the child through the use of the keyboard. First-time users may well be baffled by the instructions accompanying the software. This becomes increasingly evident when you are confronted with typing in instructions such as the use of double quotation marks and are not sure whether there ought to be a space left between the two pairs. Similarly you wonder whether to type in caps or lower case.

Educational software of this kind is in its infancy, and the reference material with most programs, however well written, cannot always get its thoughts together. We found that vital instructions were often put at the end, footnote-style. Nothing can be more frustrating than sitting in front of a blinking screen while coloured boxes appear and disappear and you begin to wonder whether it is the software or tape recorder that is faulty or the typing procedure that is incorrect. Some software has necessities to place on top of the keyboard, like an alternative set of keys. These, we found, hindered use, particularly as the Spectrum keys are used for rubbery and require a firm touch. Mirrosoft have one such program with a stiff plastic keyboard.

The snags are perhaps best illustrated by a Collins Educational package, *Paddington's Problem Picture*. The instruction booklet doesn't actually start with telling you how to set up the Spectrum and connect it to the television monitor. The same instructions are used for other programs as well, so that in each of the booklets that I had for review the instructions said: "Type in LOAD 'GROUCH' (or whatever program name - in capitals) - perhaps this saved typesetting costs. It would be helpful to parents to have precise and relevant instructions in each booklet. We also found that the program loaded very slowly and the instructions were unclear for children.

Paddington's Problem Picture is entertaining and absorbing, and the use of the well-known bear makes it all the more interesting for the younger set. *Paddington's* adventures with fitting together the coloured pieces of a broken painting are an easy way to teach children the recognition of shape and colour. In another package *Paddington* faces a mix-up in the shopping list and this gives children exposure to simple mathematics.

Another familiar set of characters, *Mr Men*, are used by Mirrosoft, the software publishing of the Mirror Group of Newspapers. Mr Men software has been developed in consultation with their originator Roger Hargreaves. They are making the few programs that have been made. The programs are relatively simple, although they do presume on the user's expertise. Certain stages of the procedure are also taken for granted so that there is no reminder, for example, to start the tape a second time after you have finished playing one particular game.

The First Steps software with Mr Men is intended to develop a blend of skills, mainly that of sense of direction, also implicit in helping children with left-to-right scanning, essential in learning to read. Mr *Greedy's Ice Cream Hunt* requires a fair degree of coordination between the visual image on the screen and the four keys which have been marked out by a special cardboard marker supplied with the software. In Mr *Silly's Hat Game* the child has to help him find the right hat from those arranged on shelves. This requires a matching of colour and shape and a rather sophisticated sense of direction. Mr *Silly's* marker to find the right hat is not programmed to go left or downwards; it only moves up or to the right, so the child has to use clever planning to get the marker to the correct hat. The third game on this cassette, *Mr Forgiveful's Wardrobe Game* found the most entertaining, rather like a memory game.

The teaching of numbers to young children is a particularly tricky subject. Of all the software we tested, the Griffin *Getset* programs were visually the most interesting. So much can be done with the use of colour and form on the screen, but most software that we saw really did not take advantage of this. The Griffin software uses very pleasing colours and images and the simplicity of the program is admirable. There are several levels of skill required and you can choose the number of objects in any set, ranging from 3 to 20. The child has plenty of time to absorb the information on the screen.

The program also tells you if a mistake has been made, which is not always so in some of the other programs reviewed. *Getset* uses the concept of sets of objects to teach addition and subtraction and it can be used in conjunction with counting blocks, dice or other objects.

Longman's *Sam Scrambler* has a much more gamey idea behind it, with a serpent chasing the microbeorg as it jukes for position to find the correct answer to a mathematical problem presented on the screen. It is a much more difficult kind of game, requiring not just mathematical ability to count in a hurry but also the ability to move quickly. The level of coordination demanded is almost that of a video game. Although this program is intended for four to eight-year-olds, it would in fact be very difficult for the lower age group.

In the alphabet recognition league Longman's *Wild Words* is vastly entertaining but quite difficult. The child feels it is racing against time and certainly evading several hurtling objects while trying to select the correct letter to make up the word on the screen. Only children of six or over would feel in control. A simpler version is more comfortable for the younger ones - *Lunar Letters* asks children to dock the spaceships that carry similar letters. Other useful Longman packages are *Hot Dot*, *Spotter*, *Wild Words*, *a, b, c*, *Liftoff*, and *Countabout*.

The most interesting in terms of the accompanying booklet is the "Learn to Read" series published by Macmillan. There is an exceedingly helpful note for parents on helping their children to read and the programs have been tailored for use with the well-established "Gay Way" series of readers. The instructions are simply written and logically laid out so that parents should have relatively little trouble following the various stages of operation.

Learn to Read really for beginners and the first stage uses six animal characters with names and variations on this theme. Five games teach children to recognize the names; to be able to spell them, and other games help to

develop memory skills. There is no sense of being hurried or of competing and this is perhaps one of the more scholarly of software packages designed for the pre-school child.

There has been a great variety in the layout of instructions for computer users. Some software packages have extensive notes and others have minimal instructions on how to use the program. Others have their instructions on screen only, which is rather disconcerting because they were not comprehensive and we had to go back to refer to them, as in Ward Lock's software. We tried to use their *Letters* package, designed by Chalksoft, which is supposed to teach children letter formation and is the only one of its kind that we could find. There was no instruction booklet, only the information on the cassette wraps. The detailed instructions appeared on the screen and we could not actually get the program to load beyond them.

Other points worth considering are whether errors should be pointed out to the child, or whether certain functions cannot be performed - as in Mr *Silly's Hat Game*. These were not really spelt out in a number of cases. This kind of attention to detail can sometimes make life much easier and the program far more effective. It is only counterproductive to have an uncertain child user.

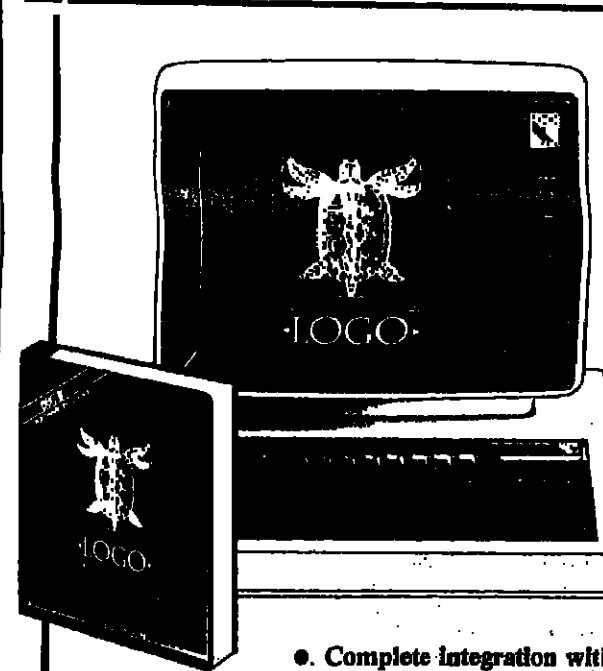
A great deal of pre-school programs suffer because they have been designed by adults almost for an adult consumer. There is a gulf between the

game-oriented and the educational software, but even the latter are not always appropriately designed. They do offer a challenge to the child, but the mechanics of use are sometimes too complicated. This combined with the rift between trade and education can mean a lot of wasted effort, especially when we know that Britain is believed to have the highest percentage of home computer owners in the Western world.

Paddington's Problem Picture, *Paddington's Shopping Mix-up* - Collins Educational *Getset*, Fairshare, *Wordspell*, *Numberfun*, *Tablesums* - Griffin *Sam Scrambler*, *Countabout*, *Hot Dot*, *Spotter*, *Wild Words*, *a, b, c*, *Liftoff*, *Lunar Letters* - Longman *Learn to Read Series* - Macmillan *First Steps with Mr Men* - Mirrosoft *Letters* - Ward Lock Educational

The LCSI Standard Logo for the BBC Model "B" is now being despatched by Logotron to schools and educational authorities all over the country.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER



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Here is the conclusion of Julian Pixton of the Walsall Logo Project writing in Logos, the newsletter of the British Logo User Group:

"If you want a really efficient version of Logo, organised in the way Seymour Paper designed it to be, with the opportunity of adding a hardware sprite extension, occupying only one sideways ROM socket, with imaginative documentation and a range of valuable extensions via a powerful USB command, you need look no further than Logotron LOGO."

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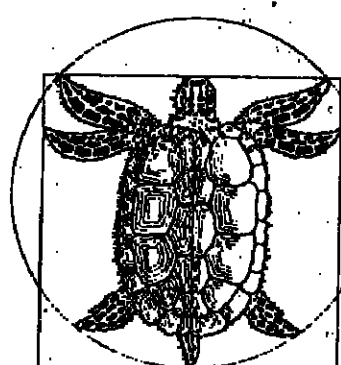
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LOGO

The LCSI Standard Logo for the BBC Model "B" is now being despatched by Logotron to schools and educational authorities all over the country.

LOGOTRON

Logotron, Dept. TES4, 5 Granby Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3DU, England.

During the past year more micro-computers have been sold with a bundle of software packages included in the price. Since no microcomputer is of any use without software, as many purchasers of micros have found to their cost, this is a welcome trend. Generally, however, the purchaser will not find all the bundled packages of use, even if they are of a good quality. An exception to this is of course a good wordprocessor, which most users will find some need for, and a spreadsheet.

Spreadsheets are not new, but their use has been limited mainly to business. For microcomputers that are used in schools, even if they do not include a spreadsheet in a software bundle, there is likely to be at least one available. There are many spreadsheets on the market, *VisiCalc*, *ViewCalc*, *Multiplan*, *Supercalc*, being just a few.

So what is a spreadsheet? A spreadsheet is used in a similar way to a wordprocessor but instead of manipulating "words" as a wordprocessor does, it allows text and formulae to be manipulated. A simple example should help to illustrate the principle.

Many schools are now considering the installation of some form of a computer network. The final cost of a network will depend on the number of microcomputers, or stations, that will be connected to the main disk server. It will also be necessary to include a printer in the system. The calculation of the cost for such a network is shown in figure 1.

Even though it is only a small

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NAME

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Row	A	B	C
1	Computer network costs		
2	Cost of each computer	430	
3	Cost of each monitor	65	
4	Cost of network server	2120	
5	Cost of printer	220	
6	Additional costs	100	
7	Number of stations	9	
8	Total cost of stations		4455
9	Total cost of system	6895	

Figure 3: worksheet displayed on screen

Spread the word

Malcolm Hall on the benefits of using spreadsheets

calculation, it would be necessary to make the calculation each time any of the individual costs change, and do not forget about having to check each calculation as well.

Using a spreadsheet, to ease the problem of forever re-doing the calculations, is a simple task of transferring the formulae and data from the paper worksheet to a computer "worksheet". Figure 2 shows the worksheet which is entered into a spreadsheet package, while figure 3 shows the worksheet as it is displayed on the screen.

The worksheet can be likened to a large sheet of paper which is divided into rows and columns to form a grid of "cells". Only a single number, piece of text or formula can be entered into each cell. Each cell has a unique reference made up from the column and row labels.

Therefore cell B11 contains the number of stations required on the network. Most spreadsheets allow worksheets which have 250 columns, each with 250 rows of cells, although it is only possible to see a small number of these cells on the screen at any one time.

Any formula will need to use information from other cells and such a formula, as in cell C13, will be familiar to those used to writing computer programs.

Filling out the worksheet is simply a matter of entering each cell. Once this is done the results of all the formulae are displayed on the screen, or if required on a printer. After the full calculation is entered the power of a spreadsheet becomes immediately obvious. If the cost of the monitors changes, then all the formulae can be automatically re-calculated by simply

changing the value in the relevant cell. Results are displayed as new values are entered.

At the beginning of the article I compared a spreadsheet with a wordprocessor. A spreadsheet actually has many similar features to a wordprocessor, allowing the worksheet to be easily edited. For example areas of the worksheet may be moved to other parts or simply copied.

Amongst other features, most spreadsheets have all the normal arithmetical and statistical functions. Decisions are also possible. For instance, in the network costs example, if there was a handling charge on any order below a certain value, then this could easily be included in the final cost calculation to be automatically added when the cost falls below that value. Tables can be used from which varying values can be looked up, for example

an income tax table showing the tax rates for different salaries. Many problems, which were previously solved on a computer by writing a computer program, can be done much more easily by using a spreadsheet. Spreadsheets will prove useful for the most repetitive calculations and for setting up simple models for use in science, business studies and design technology.

Once any model has been entered, then "what if?" questions can be asked. Suppose a spreadsheet is set up which calculates the gross income after various deductions like tax and national insurance. It then becomes possible to check, for example, how the people at the various salary levels are affected if income tax is changed.

A spreadsheet on its own is powerful enough but the trend now is to include them in integrated packages where they are accompanied by a wordprocessor, a simple database handler and the ability to display the results of a spreadsheet calculation in a diagrammatical format such as a graph. The price of integrated packages will, however, put them out of the range of schools for the time being.

The more complex spreadsheets are too difficult for pupils to use without much familiarization. For this reason what is needed now is a simple educational spreadsheet. However, even without this, spreadsheets most definitely have a place in education, especially where they can be used with a library of pre-designed worksheets upon which pupils can work and experiment.

Hidden text

Developing Tray

By Bob May

For BBC 'B' or RML 480Z, distributed to all L.E.A.s from MEP, freely available. Within ILCA available from ILCC's supplies section, John Ruskin St, London SE15.

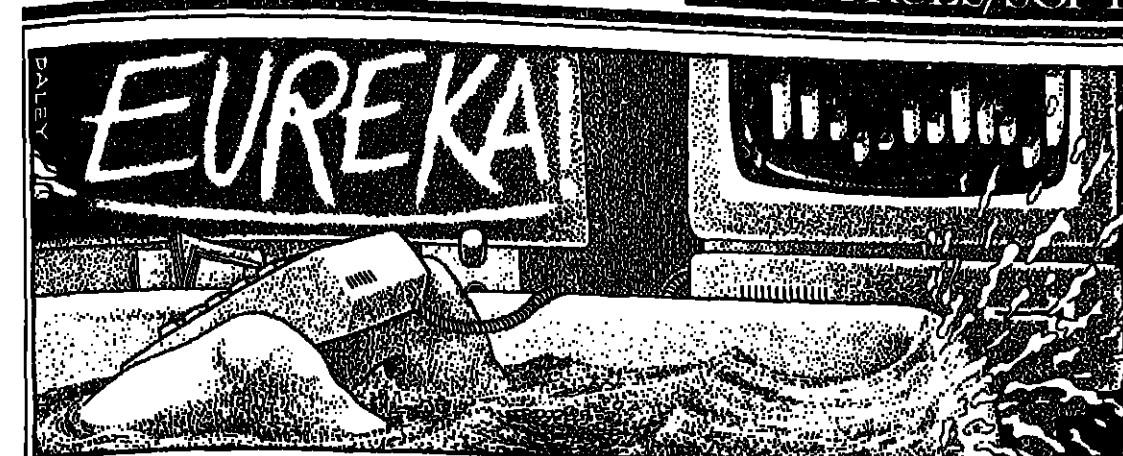
This ingenious program challenges the user to reconstruct a text which has been hidden in the computer. A scoring system rewards successful entries referred to in the program as "predictions" - and levies charges in respect of any letters which are "thought" for points. The user may choose either to begin with a blank screen or to have certain letters entered in advance, and the teacher can use any text from a nursery rhyme to a passage from Frost.

The difficulty of the exercise has to be experienced to be believed. Three primary headteachers and I were held up for ten minutes over one four-letter word when we had completed the whole of the passage up to that point and it took two of us more than an hour to piece together the paragraph from Dickens provided with the 480Z version. It was, however, quite impossible to give up, and teachers who have used the program report a similar response from pupils. Curiosity killed the cat.

Tray was designed for older secondary pupils who have serious reading problems. It seems guaranteed to provoke intense and well-directed discussion, and articles included in the MEP language pack suggest that it may bring broader linguistic benefits, including some pointed personal writing and even blank verse. There may be reservations about the scoring system and the "scratchpad" feature - some pupils might prefer paper and pencil - and the teacher may have to prevent dominant characters from monopolizing the keyboard. These, however, are small points in comparison with the program's clear potential as a teaching aid.

It could, moreover, prove to be at least as useful in reading research. For the first time it will be possible for teachers to test for themselves theories which suggest that the meaning of a text does not depend on individual words and that some features of the written language are in practice redundant. Using Tray with fluent, professional readers, suggests strongly that the absence of even minute features of text makes reading infinitely more difficult, and that prediction, while it may sometimes help with surprisingly difficult words, is an unreliable guide not only to meaning, but even to the type of word under investigation. If this is confirmed, then not only is Tray will be a great help, but it is a discussion to which it gives rise, but its implicit requirement that pupils pay attention to detail.

John May



Andrew Rothery discovers a school-based in-service course on teaching with micros

Micros in the Primary Classroom by ITMA Collaboration (investigation of teaching with microcomputers as an aid) Module 1 The Classroom, the micro and you Module 2 The curriculum and the micro Module 3 Managing the micro Module 4 Building in your ideas Module 5 Going on learning Price £20 plus VAT each module £35 plus VAT complete set Software available on disk or cassette for RML 380Z/480Z and BBC micro. Longman 1984.

ment, skill practice, strategy development, problem-solving and investigations. Headings are also suggested for categorizing the classroom management styles of computer use. Programs supplied with this pack include *Janeplus*, *Burpee* and *Barbie*. Though these are predominantly mathematical they illustrate some of the curriculum issues quite well.

The programs in Module 2, and indeed many of the other programs in this series, are also available separately

from Longman. So please be advised not to accidentally duplicate your purchases. The *Eureka* program (man in a bath does graphs) is another well known program. It slips into this collection in Module 3.

The theme of Module 3 is less specific than those of other units. It covers logic, graphical interpretation, aspects of language work and the issue of motivation. The first three modules deal mainly with mathematics and language, but Module 4 broadens its

scope across the curriculum. *Building for Your Own Ideas* is based on the notion of data classification. The classification is carried out via a tree-like hierarchical structure. Some teachers may have encountered this kind of thing in an early program which enabled you to build up a file of animals which you work with by asking questions with yes/no answers. *Seek, Think and Intree* are developments of this, enabling you to build a range of different kinds of binary structured databases.

The course reader suggests nine 90 minute course meetings to come to grips with the full range of possible uses. There are excellent supporting booklets describing classroom activities, program notes and sample databases. Applications include animals, rocks, powders, polygons, slugs, and leaves. Though broad in scope, this kind of material is particularly useful for science work.

Finally Module 5 is again based on a specific but wide ranging program. *Slyfox* is fundamentally a game where you have to find hidden objects using logically thought out strategies. The game can be played in terms of different "scenes" which are supplied as pictures, information about the logical structure of the scenes and clues. A supporting program *Scene* enables children to build their own scenes for others to use. The screen does not itself have any graphic con-

tents; the computer guides the user by written responses. The system is claimed to develop skills of logic, language, visualization and problem solving. It cannot be neatly classified in terms of traditional subject areas but it certainly provides an absorbing and demanding task which children will enjoy and benefit from.

Longman have basically repackaged some old ITMA programs and have supplemented them with new ones. The course-style support is very useful indeed; even if you do not set up a course it is helpful to have plenty of information about using the programs in the classroom. ITMA programs have a style of their own. The use of graphics is much less adventurous than in many rival programs currently on the market, and the use of directcharts rather than detailed screen menus is a feature which has not been adopted more generally by other software developers. In these respects the programs seem superficially less up-to-date.

However, a fundamental theme in most ITMA programs is that of strategic thinking, logic, organization and problem solving. In these respects the quality of the programs is excellent. *Micros in the Primary Classroom* is an opportunity to acquire relatively cheaply this collection of ITMA programs, containing a number of classics both old and new together with helpful documentation and guidance.

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Christmas magic

Hugh David on BBC Television's children's series of the season - 'The Box of Delights'

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION
The Box of Delights
BBC1, Wednesday 4.55pm.

For those of a certain age, *The Box of Delights* has always been part of Christmas. They are the people who can remember gathering around wirelesses to hear the famous 1947 Home Service adaptation - and, although the current BBC Television production is primarily intended for children, they are the people whom producer Paul Stone is most anxious to please.

Never before, he says, has he received letters about a programme before it has gone out. But - such is its appeal - they started arriving as soon as *The Box of Delights* was announced; letters from adults fearful that "TV tricks and gimmicks" would spoil their children's enjoyment of that most magical of stories.

By now those parents are probably happy enough. Tricks and gimmicks though there are - the 11m serial is one of the most technically sophisticated projects the BBC has ever attempted - on the basis of the first three episodes it is clear that neither the mood nor the

magic of John Masefield's novel has been sacrificed to them. Indeed, the line last week that "Christmas ought to be brought up to date" had an ironic ring: every shot and every nuance in Alan Seymour's script perfectly catches the book's thirteenth-century world of steam and buttered eggs.

"This serial will undoubtedly be one of the treats of Christmases to come, as eagerly awaited as the first fall of snow"

Robert Stephens is properly melodramatic as the arch-villain Abner Brown (a part he confesses he would have played for nothing) and Patrick Troughton perfect as the Punch-and-Judy man Cole Hawlings. It is their committed playing - together with good performances from 13-year-old Devin Stanfield as Kuy Harker and Crispin Muir as his friend Peter - which compels us to suspend disbelief when

the story kicks over the familiar traces of studio-bound television drama. This happens all the time. The computer wizardry, elaborate animation sequences and separation overlay techniques allow it to follow even Masefield's wildest fancies. Hawlings makes a picture on the drawing-room wall come to life and then steps right inside it. Young Kuy piques with a mouse and, in a later episode, can be seen actually hiding himself in the turn-up of Abner Brown's trousers. Fantasy runs riot before our eyes.

The most expensive children's production the BBC has ever undertaken, understandably the six-part serial has been heavily trailed both on screen and in the press. All the razzamatazz will have been worthwhile, however, if it alerts a wider audience to the quality of the work undertaken for children's television. *The Box of Delights* surpasses even such previous productions as *Moonlight* and the award-winning *Machine Gunners*. And those who have missed it this year can rest easy: the serial will undoubtedly be one of the treats of Christmases to come, as eagerly awaited as the first fall of snow and as fondly remembered as that post-war radio version.

The big cheat

Open Space
BBC2, Thursday.

Consciousness raising about television and school children is evidently working, at least among broadcasters and journalists. A couple of weeks ago *Did You See...?* had Beverly Anderson talking about children's television and last week *Open Space* gave a whole programme over to media studies in the primary school. Then *The Listener* followed up both last week and even devoted its cover illustration to the subject.

Paul Kiddey's work with young children at Nottingham's Sunnyside Primary School is already well known to a small circle of media studies teachers. Last Thursday's programme made it accessible to a more general audience of teachers, broadcasters and parents, and would perhaps convince them of the value of media studies at its best.

Made by the children themselves (with the help of the Community Programme Unit), *Kids' TV - Just Like the Real Thing?* showed one class

of nine-year-olds planning and recording their own news programme, and interspersed among their stories were classroom and studio sequences of them analysing children's television.

It was a lively and eye-opening picture of how young children can be turned into active viewers who can "answer back" to the kind of programme broadcast for them. "The producers of *Newsround*" said one little boy "should make up their mind whether it's for adults or children." A little girl was clearly disillusioned by *Blue Peter*'s attitude to children's capabilities: "When it has adults on to do something like gardening or parachuting and rock climbing, but when kids come on they're just doing games."

Kids' TV tackled too much in too short a time, but perhaps this is more a reflection of the need to exploit what little air time they get, than of the children's editorial skills. It chopped and changed from professional cartoons to children's news items and the processing of audience research on the classroom computer. Some of the items appeared painfully rehearsed, like the choruses of children reciting

the computer results of viewing figures; and these unfortunately were the only moments at which the whole class seemed to be involved, so at no point would the programme allow teachers' fears about the problem of involving the whole class in practical television work.

But apart from these details, and more important than any of them, is the extent to which the programme demonstrated the potential of media studies for encouraging pupils to develop their critical faculties at a very early age. These children were able to role play, illustrate and then discuss sophisticated concepts like stereotypes, news priorities, value judgments, illusions and generally to take on board what Paul Kiddey calls "the grammar of television".

What did they think of their own efforts in making the programme? A nice touch at the end was to let us hear their criticisms as the credits went up: "A good title for it would be *The Big Cheat*" because of all the cheats we did in it."

Gillian Macdonald

Fact, fact, fact

SCHOOL RADIO
English for Exams: Books, Plays, Poems - "Hard Times"
Radio 4VHF
Monday-Friday, 2.30pm.

National newspaper, radio reviewers have approximately the same space as this column in which to discuss the week's output of four national radio channels and as many of the BBC and independent local radio stations as they can hear. Small wonder then that, in all probability, none will so much as mention an ambitious five-part dramatization of Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* to be broadcast next week.

They just might, of course, if they notice that Brian Rix has a leading role, but on balance they probably won't since the production is intended for schools. For O and A-level pupils in particular, since the daily broadcasts are the second unit in the current series *English for Examinations: Books, Plays, Poems* (the first, an adaptation



Stephen and Rachel in the sickroom

of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* ends today).

Although by Dickens' own standards and such epics as *David Copperfield* and *The Pickwick Papers*, *Hard Times* is little more than a novella, of necessity much has had to go in Elizabeth Proud's adaptation. What remains most strongly, however, is the atmosphere. The brooding, grimy streets of Coketown are brought vividly to life, but the production also contains sharply observed sketches of all the principal characters. Mr Gradgrind, the formidable Mrs Sparsit, Mr McChoakumchild, the teacher of "fact, fact, fact", Sissy Jupe and the honest workman Stephen Blackpool all come across as very much the characters Dickens described. This is a mark of the success of the production: gripping

and wholly satisfactory as radio drama in itself, it will also be a very useful introduction to the novel for those studying or about to study it for examinations.

Like many of the other secondary English programmes transmitted so far this term, *Hard Times* is worth recording as a general resource even if the book is not currently on the syllabus. Equally useful will be the third and fourth units of English for Exams, to be broadcast in the week beginning Monday January 7. Two programmes on *How to Approach a Modern Poem* are followed by a three-part adaptation of that other staple of the syllabus, Robert Bolt's play *A Man for All Seasons*.

David Hodgson

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Scale 1 Posts

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English

Other Appointments

Headships

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses

Scale 2 Posts

Scale 1 Posts

Remedial and Special Needs Teaching Posts

Art and Design

Careers

Classics

Commercial Subjects

Computer Studies

Craft Design & Technology

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Careers

Classics

Commercial Subjects

Computer Studies

Craft Design & Technology

Economics & Business Studies

English

Other Appointments

Headships

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses

Scale 2 Posts

Scale 1 Posts

Remedial and Special Needs Teaching Posts

Art and Design

Careers

Classics

Commercial Subjects

Computer Studies

Craft Design & Technology

Economics & Business Studies

English

Other Appointments

Headships

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses

Scale 2 Posts

Scale 1 Posts

Remedial and Special Needs Teaching Posts

Art and Design

Careers

Classics

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Computer Studies

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Other Appointments

Headships

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Scale 1 Posts

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Other Appointments

Headships

Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses

Scale 2 Posts

Scale 1 Posts

Remedial and Special Needs Teaching Posts

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Following the retirement of Mr. D. Geraint Williams, Head of the School since its inception in 1958, applications are invited for the post of

HEAD (Group 11)

Cateell Alun High School, Hope.
11 to 18 Co-educational Comprehensive: 1200 pupils, 120 in Sixth Form.

Starting Date: 1st September, 1985.
The School which has a long tradition as a successful community high school is situated in the pleasant village of Hope in Clwyd, roughly equidistant between Mold the county town and Wrexham, and is about six miles from Chester.

The catchment area comprises dormitory settlements to the north and east and a more agricultural area to the south and west. The school is accommodated in modern purpose built premises including laboratories, resource centre, language laboratory and Sports Hall. The school has its own European centre at Barfleur in Normandy and an Outdoor Pursuits Centre near Bala in Gwynedd. It is organised on a faculty system with lateral pastoral arrangement and mixed ability grouping.

Following the retirement of the present Head, Mr. Desmond H. Davies, applications are invited for the post of:

HEAD (Group 10)

St. David's High School, Saltney, Chester.
Co-educational Comprehensive 11-18. 742 pupils. 49 in Sixth Form.

Starting date - 1st September 1985.
New accommodation for many areas was provided for the school in 1976, whilst the rest of the school was remodelled to provide facilities of the highest standard. It is situated on the fringe of the City of Chester with an urban catchment area.

The school pays considerable attention to the personal and social development of pupils through its pastoral system and parental involvement is actively encouraged. There have been a number of developments in forging curricular links with neighbouring schools and the North East Wales Institute.

The Authority is one of the original fourteen TVEI Authorities and the concept of the technical and vocationally orientated curriculum experientially interpreted is currently being introduced into all the Authority's comprehensive schools over a two year phased period.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned (please enclose a.s.e.) Closing date for the receipt of the applications - January 2nd.

JOHN HOWARD DAVIES
Director of Education
Shire Hall,
MOLD, CH7 6ND.
28.11.84
(0850)

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DOVER DIVISION

St. Edmund of Canterbury Roman Catholic (Aided) Secondary School, Dover.

Appointment of

Head Teacher (Group 9)

Applications are invited from practising Roman Catholics for the post of Head Teacher of this 11-16 co-educational non-selective school from September 1985. Present roll 593 (6th Form 32) drawn from 8 Parishes.

Application forms and further details obtainable from:- Mr. R. Benson, Coldharbour House, Lympe, near Hythe CT21 4PE. (SAE please). To be returned by 4th January 1985. (1535)

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL (GROUP 11)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for appointment as HEAD of this 11-18 co-educational comprehensive school with about 1340 pupils currently on roll situated between York and Leeds. The appointment is available from 1st September 1985.

Application forms and further details are available, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the County Education Officer, Room 143, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AE, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday 31 December 1984. (0823)

MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION continued

Remedial and Special Needs Teaching Posts

Scale 2 Posts and above

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Scale 2 post of SENIOR SPECIALIST TEACHER for children with specific learning difficulties. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

Other than by Subject Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

By Subject Classification

Craft, Design & Technology

Scale 1 Posts

BRADFORD CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

Scale 1 - CDT TEACHER. Required for Easter 1985, or earlier if possible, to join an active Creative Studies Department. The person appointed will be expected to continue and further develop the existing design and technology CDT. Department based in a small, well equipped specialist room, sharing space with other subjects in the school. The ability to offer General Subjects or one of the following subjects at suitable level is essential. The following subjects at suitable level are essential: Design, Craft, Technology, and one of the following: Art, Music, Drama, PE - will be an added advantage. Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Shire Hall, 1st Floor, Provincial House, 112-120 LILL, Bradford BD1 1LP and should be returned to the undersigned, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL, Bradford BD1 1LP. Reference: T/103548/TE. Deadline for applications: 15th December 1984. (153122)

English

Heads of Department

REDFORDSHIRE SOUTHERN AREA EDUCATION OFFICER

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the post of Head of Department for English in a secondary school. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

HARROW EDUCATION COMMITTEE WEST LONDON MIDDLE SCHOOL

Scale 1 - CDT TEACHER. Required for Easter 1985, or earlier if possible, to join an active Creative Studies Department. The person appointed will be expected to continue and further develop the existing design and technology CDT. Department based in a small, well equipped specialist room, sharing space with other subjects in the school. The ability to offer General Subjects or one of the following subjects at suitable level is essential. The following subjects at suitable level are essential: Design, Craft, Technology, and one of the following: Art, Music, Drama, PE - will be an added advantage. Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Shire Hall, 1st Floor, Provincial House, 112-120 LILL, Bradford BD1 1LP and should be returned to the undersigned, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL, Bradford BD1 1LP. Reference: T/103548/TE. Deadline for applications: 15th December 1984. (153122)

ADLAN ADDYSS YSOGL GLAN CLWYD, LLANELWY

Fel canlyniad i ymddolad y Prifathro, Mr. H. D. Healy, gwahoddiwr caisledau am y swydd

PRIFATHRO (Grwp XI)

I gychwyn a y swydd ar ddechrau tymor yr Haf, sef 16ed Ebrill, 1985.

Ychydig Uwchrad Gymraeg gyfyn a chymysg ydyw Ysgol Glan Clwyd, ar gyfer dygbyllion 11-18 oed. Hon oedd yr ysgol uwchrad Gymraeg gyfyn yn Nghwyd, ac i'w sefydlwyd yn 1958.

Mae'r addolad yn gynhyrfus, gan gymwyn, ymlith eraill, stiwid theatr, neuad chwarae a dau frest. Mae ar hyn o bryd 930 a ddigbyllion yn yr ysgol, ac mae 123 yn y cwrsed ddbarth. Mae'r ysgol ddalgyth eang a chymysg, yn cynnwys nifer o drefn ychydig a pherfforml gweidd.

Rhaid i'r ymddolad llywddianus berchen gymwysterau acedemaid a phroffid dygu addas. Gan fod gwelydd-digbyllion yr ysgol a holl awryddig yn Gymraeg el natur rhaid i'r ymddolad fod yn rhugl ddydd-lethog ar lafar ac yn ysgirffennadig.

Gellir cael furlenni cais, a manylion pellach am y swydd, oddiwrth yr Isod, a dydd eu dychwelyd lldo erbyn Ionawr 2, 1985.

JOHN HOWARD DAVIES
Cylarwyddwr, Addysg
Neuad y Sir,
Yr Wyddgung, CH7 6ND.
(28.11.84) (0870)

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

HARROW EDUCATION COMMITTEE WEST LONDON MIDDLE SCHOOL

Scale 2 Posts and above
Required for January 1985, a fully qualified and experienced teacher for a small class of slow-learning in year 12. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

Other than by Subject Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Scale 2 post of SENIOR SPECIALIST TEACHER for children with specific learning difficulties. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

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SECONDARY HEADSHIPS continued

CLWYN BAY
PENROES COLLEGE
HEAD OF JUNIOR
SCHOOL. The school is a preparatory school for boys and girls. (35854) 130010

Secondary Education Headships

DONCASTER LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Scale 2 Posts and above
Required for January 1985, a fully qualified and experienced teacher for a small class of slow-learning in year 12. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

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Scale 1 Posts

REDFORDSHIRE
SOUTHERN AREA
EDUCATION OFFICER
Required for January 1985, a fully qualified and experienced teacher for a small class of slow-learning in year 12. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

Other than by Subject Classification

Scale 1 Posts

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Scale 1 post of SENIOR SPECIALIST TEACHER for children with specific learning difficulties. The post is currently based at a unit on the site of ELMHURST COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL, High Wycombe, Bucks. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Ashbury House, 112-120 LILL. 121020 (35750).

Other than by Subject Classification

CORNWALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

There is a Removal Expenses Scheme for teachers taking up permanent appointments from outside the County.

Budehaven School

Valley Road, Bude, Cornwall Group No. 10, No On Roll 937, Sixth Form Of 112.

Second in Mathematics Scale 3 or 2. Required for January, 1985, a well qualified mathematics teacher to act as second in department of five full-time teachers. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute in all areas including 'A' and 'S' level work. This element of responsibility carries Scale 2; an additional point (Scale 3) would be available to someone with experience in the teaching of computer studies to 'O' level who would be responsible for developing the use of computer throughout the school. Candidates should state clearly in their application whether or not they wish to be considered for the additional point.

Please apply by letter including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to the Headteacher.

Budehaven School

Valley Road, Bude, Cornwall, Group No. 10, No. On Roll 937, Sixth Form Of 112.

History Scale 1. Required for January, 1985, a temporary teacher of History, initially for one term (to 3rd April, 1985), but may be renewable for a further term (to 26th July, 1985). Teaching will in years 1-5 including first form Humanities; can be adapted to suit candidates experience. Please apply by letter, including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headteacher.

Saltash School

Weardale Road, Saltash, Cornwall, Group No. 11, No. On Roll 1240, Sixth Form Of 130.

Modern Languages - Scale 1. Required for January, 1985, for two terms a suitably qualified temporary teacher to take over a timetable of French mostly to years 1 to 3 plus one class of C.S.E./O' level examination work. The Tricolor Course and the South West Credit Scheme are both in use. Please state second subject offered as 3rd year Mathematics would be helpful.

Please apply by letter, including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees to the Headteacher.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Polperro C. P. Junior & Infant School

Brantfields, Looe, Cornwall, Group No. 3, Deputy Headteacher Group 3

Applicants should be experienced infant teachers willing to take an enthusiastic part in all aspects of the school life, including activities with juniors.

Please state special curricular interests. To commence 23rd April, 1985.

Application form from the Headteacher at the school to whom they are returnable.

Primary Headship

St Colum C. P. Junior & Infant School

St Colum C. P. Junior & Infant School, TR9 6RW, Group No. 3, Available from 1st January, 1985, Closing Date 31st December, 1985.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the Headship of the above post.

Application forms and further details are available on request of S.A.E. (P.O. Box 100) from the Secretary for Education (Schools Section), County Hall, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3BA.



SECONDARY MUSIC

continued

WAKEFIELD

CITY OF WAKEFIELD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

MINISTRIES HIGH SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

N.O. 11, 1348

Required for January or Easter 1985, HEAD OF MUSIC, Scale 3. The Department offers courses to C.S.E. and 'O' level and with the opportunity to further develop music across the school. Further details on request. Application forms available on receipt of a S.A.E. from the Education Officer, Education Department, 18 Bond Street, Wakefield to be returned within 10 days of the date of this advertisement. Closing date 17th December 1984. (134818)

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BERKSHIRE

GARTY HILL SCHOOL

See Derbyshire Display

advertisements 12/84

5177 Page XX.

12/84

12/84

12/84

12/84

12/84

12/84

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Scale 2 Posts and above

See Derbyshire Display

advertisements 12/84

5177 Page XX.

12/84

12/84

12/84

12/84

12/84

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Application forms for the following appointments, except where otherwise stated, are obtainable from and returnable to the Head Teachers by the dates stated. A stamped addressed envelope (A4 size) should be enclosed with all requests for application forms.

SCALE POSTS

SECONDARY

ST BONIFACE'S COLLEGE

Tavistock Road, Crownhill, Plymouth, PL5 3AG. (Roll 775)

Scale 3 - Head of Chemistry

Required September 1985 at this Roman Catholic voluntary aided comprehensive school for boys. Ability to help with teachers of Religious Education and Games desirable. Sixth form experience essential. Closing date 20 December 1984.

SCALE POSTS

PRIMARY

MEMBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Membury, Nr Axminster, EX13 7AF. (Roll 24)

Scale 1 - Infants

Required April 1985. Should be willing to take junior class regularly. Please state curriculum interests. Closing date 21 December 1984.

SCALE POSTS

SPECIAL

HILLSIDE SCHOOL

Bodmin Road, Whitlaigh, Plymouth, PL5 4DZ. (Roll 177)

Scale 1(a)

Required April 1985 at this secondary special school for pupils with moderate learning difficulties a teacher to work principally as part of an established teaching team with children aged 12-14 years in the lower school. The successful candidate would be expected to have experience if possible in Primary Education. Additional qualifications in special education are desirable but not essential. Closing date 19 December 1984.

(0703)



WEST GLAMORGAN

County Council

TEMPORARY TEACHING VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts, to commence at the start of the Spring Term, 1985.

SWANSEA DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS

District Education Officer, Swansea District Education Office, County Hall, Oystermouth Road, Swansea, SA1 3SN.

OLCHFA COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea, SA2 7AB. (Mixed) (1926 on roll) (Age Range 11-16).

Two qualified teachers of ENGLISH (temporary posts for Spring and Summer Terms, 1985) to teach the subject up to and including 'A' level (Scale 1). (Posts Ref 1.83.84).

Application forms are available from the District Education Office upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

The CLOSING DATE for receipt of completed applications is THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1984.

(0704)

ROCHDALE

Metropolitan Borough of

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LITTLEBOROUGH HIGH (11-16)

Calderbrook Road, Littleborough Tel: Littleborough 78885

TEMPORARY ENGLISH SCALE 1

Full-time to cover a period of extended absence due to illness. An ability to teach across the full ability range and age range is essential.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HIGH (14-18)

Boardman Fold Road, Middleton, Manchester Tel: 061-843 2843

GERMAN SCALE 2

Ability to teach across the ability range. German Studies to 'A' level.

OULDERS HILL UPPER (13-18)

Hudsons Walk, Rochdale Tel: Rochdale 55222

SCALE 1 BIOLOGY

In addition the candidate must be willing to offer one other Science discipline.

Applications for all posts by letter to the Headmaster at the school concerned as soon as possible.

(0705)

SECONDARY SCIENCE

continued

SALFORD

CITY OF Salford EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION EASTHAM HIGH SCHOOL

Hilton Lane, Worsley, Manchester, M28 9JF

Scale 1 - 16 mixed comprehensive 808 on roll

Required for January, 1985.

TEACHER OF BIOLOGY

Teach in a well established school with a strong Science Department. Internal in-service training through not essential, would be an advantage. Applications for a temporary appointment may be considered.

Please forward a S.A.E. for an application form and details of the School. Completed forms should be returned to the Head Teacher by 14th December, 1984.

(134832)

SHROPSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BRIDGNORTH KNOWNED SCHOOL

Northgate, Bridgnorth, Shropshire WV16 4ER

1000 on roll; 120 sixth form

Required for January 1st or as soon as possible thereafter. Temporary Scale 1 teacher of Science to teach integrated science across the ability range from 1st to 4th years.

Apply by letter direct to the Head giving c.v. and two references. For information Tel: Bridgnorth 8103. (134822)

SUNDERLAND

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ALFORD ROAD SCHOOL

Alford Road, Sunderland SR3 3EL

Group 11

Required for January, 1985.

TEACHER OF SCIENCE (Scale 1) with some upper school experience.

Application forms obtainable from the headteacher at the school or from a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to be returned to her by 21st December, 1984. (134822)

WAKEFIELD

CITY OF WAKEFIELD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

WILLOW GRANGE SCHOOL

1600 on roll

Mixed comprehensive N.O.R. 1985.

FOR TWO TERMS ONLY

TEACHER OF SCIENCE (Scale 1) to teach in a well established school with a large well equipped Science Department. The General Science Course leads on to all aspects of science in 4th and 5th years. Possibility of teaching of a specialist science subject to some 2nd year pupils.

Application forms available on receipt of a S.A.E. from Chief Education Officer, Education Department, 10 Bond Street, Wakefield, to be returned with completed forms by the date of the advertisement. (134822)

WIGAN

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIGAN

WIGAN PARK HIGH SCHOOL

Park Road, Hindley, Wigan

Wigan 52505

Scale 1 - 16 mixed comprehensive 808 on roll

Required for January, 1985

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SANDWELL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SANDWELL

Teacher Co-ordinator for micro electronics and special needs.

See under Miscellaneous (134820)

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

EASTLEIGH SCHOOL

Eastleigh Lane, London E16 6JF

Head Teacher: Mr. P. J. (134822)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

LORD GREY SCHOOL

Lord Grey School, Bucks

Technology Co-ordinator

Required for January, 1985

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BOLTON

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

THORNTON COLLEGE

Thornton Park, Bolton BL1 6JQ

181 ENGLISH/HISTORY SCALE 1

Temporary teacher required for 1st term, 1985, duration 12 weeks. Candidates will be required to teach 1st and 2nd year pupils.

Application forms obtainable from Director of Education, Bolton Education Office, 117 Stamford Hill, London N16 5JH. Tel: 01-460 7411

(AN ILEA non-denominational voluntary aided school)

Head Teacher: Mr. P. J. (134822)

LONDON N16

THE SKINNER'S COMPANY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

117 Stamford Hill, London N16 5JH

Tel: 01-460 7411

(AN ILEA non-denominational voluntary aided school)

Head Teacher: Mr. P. J. (134822)

HATFIELD GREEN SCHOOL

Hatfield Green, Hatfield, Herts AL10 1JW

12.12.84

TEACHER OF SCIENCE (Scale 1) to teach in a well established school with a large well equipped Science Department. The General Science Course leads on to all aspects of science in 4th and 5th years. Possibility of teaching of a specialist science subject to some 2nd year pupils.

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KNOWSLEY

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

Knowsley, Merseyside

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RICHMOND UPON THAMES

LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Twickenham, Middlesex

Temporary Lecturer 1 (Science) required from 1st January 1985.

For full details see advertisement 140022

ENFIELD

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

ELDON ROAD UNIT

Elton Road, Edmonstone, Enfield, London EN1 3JW

Tel: 01-881 8633

Can you offer skills to help in a team of Teachers working with up to 12 disabled pupils and mainly 14 to 16 years of age?

Appointment can be at School, or for teacher with a Specialist Unit and an experience of work with disabled pupils.

If you wish to apply you are strongly encouraged to visit the Unit by prior telephone appointment.

Application forms and details of the Unit available from P.O. Box 55, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield EN1 3JW. (134820)

KNOWSLEY

SCALE 1

Experienced Science Teacher with a proven track record in the management of a Science Department. The successful candidate will be required to teach in a well established school with a large well equipped Science Department. The General Science Course leads on to all aspects of science in 4th and 5th years. Possibility of teaching of a specialist science subject to some 2nd year pupils.

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SIXTH FORM & TERTIARY

continued

OXFORDSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

KING JAMES'S COLLEGE

(South Oxfordshire's Sixth Form College)

Paradise Road, Henley-on-Thames RG9 1FZ

Group 12 Roll 700

1. Required from January 1985 for one term only, due to secondment. A temporary teacher of P.E. able to supervise amongst other duties soccer and squash.

Closing date for completed applications 14th January, 1985. (134822)

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

Knowsley, Merseyside

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WILTSHIRE

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12.12.84

TEACHER OF SCIENCE (Scale 1) to teach in a well established school with a large well equipped Science Department. The General Science Course leads on to all aspects of science in 4th and 5th years. Possibility of teaching of a specialist science subject to some 2nd year pupils.

Application forms available on receipt of a S.A.E. from Chief Education Officer, Education Department, 10 Bond Street, Wakefield, to be returned with completed forms by the date of the advertisement. (134822)

WILTSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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WILTSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

THE RIDGEWAY SCHOOL

Wroughton, Swind

Independent Schools

Headships

ISLE OF MAN

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE
Isle of Man, (boarding/day)
Required for September 1985, well-qualified and experienced teacher for the position of **VICE-PRINCIPAL**.
Applications to the Principal from whom further details may be obtained with full curriculum vitae and two references, to the 21st January 1985. (26332) 180010

By Subject Classification

Classics

Other Assistants

LONDON SW1
MORE HOUSE SCHOOL, 25-26 Port Street, London SW1 (Catholic Independent School, 300 girls 11-18).
LATIN/HISTORY PART-TIME
Graduate required as soon as possible for 4 days a week from January to July to teach Latin and History and possibly also Religious Education.
Applications in writing to the Headmaster, together with telephone number, C.V. and names and telephone numbers of 2 referees, to (26324) 181624

THE GIRL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUST Norwich High School

Applications are invited for the post of **HEAD**

which will become vacant from 1st January 1988 upon the retirement of the present Head Mistress, Miss R. Standeven, M.A.

This former direct grant school is now fully independent. There are 679 girls in the Upper School (ages 12-18) including a Sixth Form of 145, and 143 in the Middle School (ages 8-12). The Head has responsibility for both Upper and Middle Schools. Salary: Burnham Group 10.

The School participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme.

Further particulars and an application form can be obtained from The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN. Closing date for applications: Friday 15th February, 1985. (2631)

Computer Studies

Heads of Department

HULL

HYMERS COLLEGE

H.M.C. 630 boys with 15 V.I.H. Form

Required for September 1985.

HEAD OF COMPUTING, Scale 11. Applications are invited for this post, the appointment to be made in September 1985. The successful candidate must also be prepared to teach Mathematics, Computing, and there is a well-equipped specialist teaching room.

Further details are available on request.

Applications, (no formal names of 2 referees, should be addressed to the Headmaster, Hymers College, Hull HU3 1LW. (26347) 182018

Other Assistants

LONDON
NOTTING HILL & EALING HIGH SCHOOL, 12, P.D.S.T.
Required for January 1985 or as soon as possible.
A half-time computer specialist to organise and run a rapidly expanding Computer Department. The work will involve introducing computing to all age groups, and teaching school Latin, French, History and possibly also Religious Education.
Applications in writing to the Headmaster, together with telephone number, C.V. and names and telephone numbers of 2 referees, to (26324) 181624

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OSWESTRY SCHOOL

Shropshire

Applications are invited for the Headship of Oswestry School, which will be vacant owing to the appointment of Mr. F. E. Garstberg as Principal of George Watson's College, Edinburgh. The new Head will be required to take office in September 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Oswestry School is a co-educational boarding and day school with a total of over 600 pupils. The present Head is a member of SHMS.

Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Oswestry School, Oswestry, Shropshire SY11 2T.

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Craft, Design & Technology

Other Assistants

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GREYHOUND SCHOOL

Required for January 1985. Qualified Teacher to teach Craft and Technology, and to G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' Levels. Full-time, 10-15 hours per week. Salary: Burnham Scale 11. Applications, giving names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to: The Headmaster, Greyhound School, Broomfield, Gloucester, GL1 2JH. (26314) 182124

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OXFORDSHIRE

BLOXHAM SCHOOL

150 pupils - 150 girls in Sixth Form

Required for September 1985, a specialist in Craft, Design and Technology to help plan the development and co-ordinate the running of a new Technology Centre, the first stage of which will open in September 1985.

The successful candidate will be a graduate with proven capacity in the area of creative design and technical science, may have industrial experience and must be a committed teacher as well as being prepared to contribute to extra-curricular activities. Ability to teach a second subject would be important.

Accommodation may be available. Bloxham Salary Scale.

Applications, giving names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to: The Headmaster, Bloxham School, Bloxham, Oxfordshire, OX11 1JH. (26486) 182124

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OXFORDSHIRE

BLOXHAM SCHOOL

150 pupils - 150 girls in Sixth Form

Economics & Business Studies

Heads of Department

CUMBRIA

REDHURST SCHOOL

Required for September 1985, a specialist in Economics and Business Studies to help plan the development and co-ordinate the running of a new Technology Centre, the first stage of which will open in September 1985.

The successful candidate will be a graduate with proven capacity in the area of creative design and technical science, may have industrial experience and must be a committed teacher as well as being prepared to contribute to extra-curricular activities. Ability to teach a second subject would be important.

Accommodation may be available. Bloxham Salary Scale.

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Education Department



PRINCIPAL

Group 5 (b) £21,142 p.a.

Handsworth Technical College, The Council House, Soho Road, Birmingham B21 9DP.

Due to the promotion of the incumbent, the successful applicant will be expected to take up this appointment at the beginning of the summer term, ie. 15 April 1985.

Applicants must be capable of meeting the particular educational challenges that Handsworth Technical College presents in an imaginative and innovative way and build on the successful record of the College.

Application forms (returnable by Friday, 4 January 1985) and further particulars from the Chief Education Officer, Further Education Branch (Room 118), Education Office, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU.

An equal opportunities employer.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS
continued

Economics & Business Studies

Other Assistants

MIDDLESEX

HATHFIELD SCHOOL
Hathfield Drive, Haverhill, Middlesex

Tel: 01-868 3346

REQUIRED FOR JANUARY
Part-time teacher for Sixth Form Economics and some Middle School History. Haverhill School plus other London Allowance.

Apply either by telephone or by writing to the Headmaster. (Tel: 01-868 3346)

Religious Education

Other Assistants

CO. DURHAM

HURWORTH HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Required for January 1985, a full-time, SINGLE, RESIDENT, permanent or temporary teacher to take charge of P.S.B. and some general subjects with lower forms. Sporting interest an advantage. Prep School commitment to apply to the Headmaster, Hurworth House School, Hurworth on Tyne, Darlington DL2 2AD. Tel: 02445 720445. (26418) 204452

Science

Heads of Department

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

WELLINGBOROUGH JUNIOR SCHOOL
I.A.P.S. Co-educational. 260 Pupils. 13 classes. Required for September 1985, a Head of Science. Applicants should be able to teach to senior schools, have an interest in computers, and be willing to offer help with science and extra curricular activities. Salary: Barnham Scale 2. Accommodation could be available. Applications including curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent to: The Headmaster, The Junior School, Wellingborough School, Northamptonshire NN8 2BU. (265081) 204816

Other than by Subject Classification

Other Assistants

SURREY

INFANT TEACHER
Scale 1 plus Outer London allowance

Required in January/February 1985, an Infant Teacher for this independent school. Salary: £20,000 per year. Candidates able to offer music and drama would be an advantage.

Applications in writing to: The Headmaster, Broomfield House School, Broomfield Road, New Malden, Surrey. (265328) 110022

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

KITSON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Cookridge Street, Leeds LS2 8BL
Tel: 430381

Principal: Mr. R. J. O'Brien

APPOINTMENT OF VICE PRINCIPAL (GROUP 6)

Salary: Within the range £18,330-£19,311

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Vice-Principal of Kitson College of Technology, which becomes vacant on 1st September, 1985. Candidates are asked to note that the City Council has agreed in principle to a re-organisation of 'tertiary education' in the city and it is anticipated that Kitson College will play a major role in this development.

Details and application forms are available from the Director of Education, (FE/4), Leeds City Council, Selectapost 17, Merion House, 110 Merion Centre, Leeds LS2 8DT. Telephone: 462701

PARK LANE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Park Lane, Leeds LS3 1AA
Telephone: 443011

Acting Principal: Mr. J. E. Bayley, LLH, DPA, DEM

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL (GROUP 5)

Salary: Within the range £20,448-£21,489

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Principal of Park Lane College, which becomes vacant on 1st September, 1985. The College is the leading city centre college for business, secretarial and general education. Candidates are asked to note that the City Council has agreed in principle to a re-organisation of 'tertiary education' in the city and it is anticipated that Park Lane College will play a major role in this development.

Details and application forms are available from the Director of Education (FE/4), Leeds City Council, Selectapost 17, Merion House, 110 Merion Centre, Leeds LS2 8DT. Telephone: 462701

LEEDS IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

bct
Brighton College of Technology

Department of Commerce

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (GRADE V)

The newly created post of Head of Department of commerce (combining work in the present Business Studies and Office Studies departments) will become available from 1st September 1985 following the retirement of the present Head of Faculty, but the successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment as Head of Department (designate) on 1st May, 1985.

The Governors seek to appoint a person with Further Education experience at a senior level, suitably qualified by degree and/or professional membership, and with a broad interest in Professional Business and Office Studies.

Salary: £18,098 - £17,877.

Further details and application forms from the Principal, Brighton College of Technology, Pelham Street, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 4FA.
Tel: (0273) 888871, ext. 204.
Closing date January 7, 1985.

(0894)

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION
continued

HERTFORDSHIRE

ST ALBANS COLLEGE
28 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Herts.
(Tel: 50423)

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES (Grade V)

Applications are invited for the above post which becomes vacant on 1 May 1985 on the retirement of the present holder.

Candidates should be appropriately qualified by degree and/or professional membership, and with a broad interest in Professional Business and Office Studies.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal, St Albans College, Hatfield, Herts. AL9 9QJ. Tel: (0462) 50423. Closing date: 14 January 1985.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL
An equal opportunities employer

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

COLLEGE OF FOOD AND DOMESTIC ARTS
Summer Road, Birmingham B3 1JB

LECTURER GRADE I IN BAKERY TECHNOLOGY
Salary: £5,910 - £10,512

Applications should normally be expected to have a National Certificate in Baking or Full Technician Certificate in Baking or other appropriate qualification, experience, and a minimum of 3 years' experience in teaching and/or training desirable but not essential. Duties will be as shown as possible.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal, College of Food and Domestic Arts, Summer Road, Birmingham B3 1JB. Tel: (021) 355 4073. Closing date: 14 January 1985. (26443) 220018

SUNDERLAND

HIGH SCHOOL OF SUNDERLAND
Whitburn Road, Sunderland
FURTHER EDUCATION BUILDING
(PRINCIPAL LECTURER GRADE I)

Applications are invited for this post from those with appropriate academic/professional qualifications and with good administrative, teaching and industrial experience. Duties to commence 1st April 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from The Principal, High School of Sunderland, West Orchard Road, Sunderland; Tel: 610794. To be returned by 31st December 1984. (30519) 220018

Other Appointments

AVON COUNTY SOUNDWELL TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Soundwell, Bristol BS16 4NL
Tel: (0274) 675101

LECTURER GRADE I PRE-STRUCTURING AND CARING STUDENTS
(Temporary full-time post for two terms). Applicants should preferably have nursing experience and will teach specialist subjects in Pre-Structuring and Caring Students. It is hoped that candidates will also be able to offer General Studies or English.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 31st December 1984, from the Chief Administrative Officer.

Avon is an equal opportunity employer. (26452) 220026

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
(Equal Opportunity Employer)

HALESOWEN COLLEGE
LECTURER GRADE I - FOOD SERVICE

Lecturer, Grade I (either permanent or temporary), required to teach Food in primary school. Salary: £5,910 - £10,512.

Further details from: The Principal, Halesowen College, Halesowen, West Midlands B63 3JA. Tel: (0921) 921-850 1451. (26422) 220026

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
(Equal Opportunity Employer)

STOURBRIDGE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY & ART
LECTURER I FOR GENERAL ART & DESIGN

£5,910 - £10,512

For January and February 1985, a specialist to teach as a teacher and contribute to the general design studies. Teaching experience essential, preferably with students for preparing the art and design to the Art and Design text. A National Diploma course in art and design, or an equivalent qualification, is essential. Further details from the Principal, Stourbridge College, Itchenor Road, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1OU. (26422) 220026

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

THANET TECHNICAL COLLEGE

APPOINTMENT OF

VICE-PRINCIPAL (GROUP 6)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Vice-Principal, which becomes vacant from the beginning of the Summer Term 1985 on the promotion of the present post holder to a Principal's post. In addition to the normal duties of a Vice-Principal the successful candidate will assume some responsibilities for the operation of Kingsgate House, a Joint County Council residential training centre affiliated to Thanet Technical College.

Salary within range £18,330-£19,311.

Application forms and further details (enclose a/c) obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Education Offices, Denham, The Vale, Broadstairs CT10 2VZ, to whom completed forms should be returned by Friday, 28th December, 1984.

(2128)

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Heads of Department

BERKSHIRE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
READING COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT GRADE IV

MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING

This is a senior post in the College and candidates should be graduates with appropriate experience in mathematics and a minimum of 5 years' experience in more than one academic discipline.

The post becomes vacant on the retirement of the present holder on 30th April 1985.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Reading College of Technology, King's Road, Reading RG2 4JL (Reading RG2 4JL).

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
(26547) 220018

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

COVENTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Principal: John Temple

VICE PRINCIPAL

Salary: £19,515 - £20,502 (Group 7)

The Governors of the College invite applications for this important post tenable from 1st May 1985 or earlier if possible.

This long-established college, under a recently appointed Principal, is entering a period of significant change and development: the Vice Principal will take major responsibility for the assessment and management of a comprehensive and integrated education programme for the college.

Candidates will have had: significant management experience; close working contacts with a detailed knowledge of further education colleges; direct personal responsibility for managing a budget; and a demonstrable involvement in identifying and meeting the training and retraining needs of industry and commerce. A direct and fluent spoken and written style will be an advantage.

The preferred age-range is 35-45; a developed sense of humour is important; a clear, uncluttered and perceptive mind is essential.

The person appointed will have realistic expectation of appointment to a Principalship in about four years time. Please telephone 0203 28555 ext. 2861 for further particulars and an application form, which is to be returned to the Director of Education, Council House, Coventry, CV1 5RR, by Monday 17th December 1984.

an equal opportunity employer

(0709)

Gwent County Council

CROSSEYS COLLEGE

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY (GRADE 4)

Applicants should be appropriately qualified with substantial experience of teaching and departmental administration. The Department offers full and part-time craft and technician courses in electrical and electronic fabrication and welding, mechanical and motor engineering in this well established tertiary college.

Salary Scale: £14,799 - £16,578.

This is a re-advertisement, previous applicants will automatically be reconsidered.

Application forms and further information obtainable from the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 2XG, on receipt of a s.a.o. should be returned to the Principal by the 31st December, 1984.

(0899)

Strathclyde Department of Education

Further Education

All candidates should have relevant industrial or commercial experience where appropriate. Teacher training would be an advantage but training can be given on an in-service basis.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

Stow College, 43 Sharnbrook Street, Glasgow G4 8LD

Electrical and electronic engineering, senior lecturer 'A' degree of a British University or other appropriate qualification. Chartered engineer membership preferable. Substantial experience in teaching electrical and electronic engineering to technicians at school higher certificate or equivalent level. Administrative experience in further education is desirable.

Electrical and electronic engineering, lecturer 'A' degree of a British University or other appropriate qualification. The work will be concerned broadly with power electrical engineering.

Salary Scales:

SENIOR LECTURER 'A' £12,777-£14,184 (Bar) £18,104
LECTURER 'A' £8,898-£12,777 (Bar) £13,716

Placing on the salary scale will be given for relevant experience. Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the college concerned to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 21 December 1984.

EDWARD MILLER
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
(0109)

LONDON COLLEGE OF DANCE AND DRAMA
10 Linden Road, Bedford

Applications are invited for the post of

PRINCIPAL

commencing 1 September 1985

on the retirement of Miss Phroso Pflister

Details and job description from: P. J. Pearson, Clerk to the Governors, Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing, Euston Hall, Birkenhead Street, LONDON WC1J 8BE

Closing date 14 January 1985.

(0819)

ilea Inner London Education Authority

HACKNEY COLLEGE

Vice Principal (Group 7H)

Applications are invited for the post of Vice-Principal from persons with successful experience of management at a senior level in Further Education.

Hackney is a multi-site College serving the North East quadrant of London and offering a good range of basic and developmental courses.

Salary: £20,007 (plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance).

Application forms and further details obtainable from: Senior Administrative Officer, (Room 117), Hackney College, Kahan House, 88 Mare Street, E8 4RG. (Tel: 01-558 964 Ext. 282). Closing date 21 December 1984.

ilea IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

(0848)

ilea Inner London Education Authority

SOUTH WEST LONDON COLLEGE

VICE-PRINCIPAL (7L)

Applications are invited from experienced and imaginative educationalists with a background in the field of Management and Business education and knowledge of commerce and industry.

Candidates should be graduates and/or professionally qualified with the necessary leadership qualities and broad educational experience at a senior level. The College top management team of the Principal and two Vice-Principals is so structured that a high level of interchangeability of functions between the three is essential.

Salary: £18,515 plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance.

Further details and forms of application returnable within 14 days from: Deputy Administrative Officer, South West London College, Tooting Broadway, SW17 0TG. (Ref T304).

ilea IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

(0848)

Cable T.V. as a Training Media
Could you break new ground?

Cable T.V.'s development has been rapid. And many of its capabilities have yet to be fully explored. But now we can offer you the unique opportunity to explore tomorrow's training technology, today.

Project Director (One Year Assignment)

c.£13,500 p.a.

You'll head up a small team to investigate whether the Guildford Cable T.V. Network could be used as an effective adult training delivery system.

This innovative one-year project - starting in February 1985 - is jointly funded by the MSC and DES to the tune of £50,000 - with all the latest kit supplied by Rediffusion. Involvement, after January 1985 would depend upon the success of the project and future developments - particularly in the area of production of training materials.

In more detail, your purpose will be to investigate (1) the training needs of companies located in the Guildford area and (2) the technical potential of a Cable network for training purposes; then produce trial training packages.

Obviously, you will also be involved in project planning and reporting, budgeting the recruitment of part-time staff and, in fact, everything associated with directing a cost-efficient exercise.

Apart from experience in staff/money management and setting and working to objectives, you will need some expertise in either commercial/industrial training or in television/video production. Drive, enthusiasm and the ability to make effective contacts with the local business community are all important.

Interested? Then please send a full c.v. to: Dr A. J. Maydon, Guildford College of Technology, Stoke Park, Guildford GU1 1EZ. Closing date: 31st December 1984.

(0702)

Strathclyde Department of Education

Further Education

All candidates should have relevant industrial or commercial experience where appropriate. Teacher training would be an advantage but training can be given on an in-service basis.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

Stow College, 43 Sharnbrook Street, Glasgow G4 8LD

Electrical and electronic engineering, senior lecturer 'A' degree of a British University or other appropriate qualification. Chartered engineer membership preferable. Substantial experience in teaching electrical and electronic engineering to technicians at school higher certificate or equivalent level. Administrative experience in further education is desirable.

Electrical and electronic engineering, lecturer 'A' degree of a British University or other appropriate qualification. The work will be concerned broadly with power electrical engineering.

Salary Scales:

SENIOR LECTURER 'A' £12,777-£14,184 (Bar) £18,104
LECTURER 'A' £8,898-£12,777 (Bar) £13,716

Placing on the salary scale will be given for relevant experience. Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the college concerned to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 21 December 1984.

EDWARD MILLER
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
(0109)

City of Manchester
South Manchester Community College

8 Teaching Posts

Applicants should be suitably qualified with teaching and/or relevant experience

A Lecturer Grade 1

£5,910 - £10,512 per annum
Based at the Fielden Park Centre, Didsbury

1. N.N.E.B. Vocational Subjects Ref A/FP/CS/3)

To work within the Child Study Area with NNEB students and those on Foundation Courses, with special reference to mathematics and science

2. COMMUNICATIONS (Ref: A/FP/LR/4)

Based in the Open Learning Workshops.

Experience in teaching English Language and Literature across a wide spectrum including GCE 'A' level and remedial work, business English and servicing is essential as is the ability to show a flexible and innovative approach to methods of learning.

3. MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY AND CLINICAL PROCEDURE (Ref: A/FP/BS/5)

Required to teach Medical Terminology and Clinical Procedure to Post 'A' and 'O' level students studying for the Diploma of the Association of Medical Secretaries and Receptionists. An ability to teach social services with special reference to the health service is necessary.

4. BUSINESS STUDIES (Ref: A/FP/BS/6)

Required to teach business related modules on B/TEC courses at both National and General level or as required on other courses. Experience and a willingness to contribute to the development of Business is essential.

Based at the Wythenshawe Park Centre

5. GENERAL ART AND DESIGN (Ref: A/WP/GE/6)

To teach on GCE 'O' and 'A' level courses, Florists and Display, and courses for the handicapped.

A willingness to contribute in backing up other operations in the unit - including graphic design fabric development three-dimensional design and ceramics - and future course developments is necessary.

6. MATHEMATICS (Ref: A/WP/S/7)

Required to teach full time and evening students on GCE 'O' and 'A' level courses. TEC and short courses and to assist with the Open Learning Workshops at the Fielden Park Centre.

Based at the Chorlton Park Centre

7. THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN (Ref: A/CP/GE/2)

A true 3-D specialist is required who can build up the work of the unit to include full and part-time courses in wood, metal and plastics. Design is a very important aspect of the functions of the unit. You should also be able to offer general drawing coupled with a personal specialism.

B Lecturer Grade II

£7,548 - £12,099 per annum
Based at the Wythenshawe Park Centre

8. COMPUTING (Ref: A/WP/T/8)

It is essential to have a degree in Computing or an allied subject, with significant teaching experience including GCE 'A' level Computing.

The role of the post includes the organisation of the Unit and some experience of educational management is expected. Evidence of a special interest in Computer Assisted Learning is necessary.

Application forms and further details for all the above posts are available from the Senior Administrative Officer, South Manchester Community College, Wythenshawe Park Centre, Moor Road, Manchester, M23 9BC. Telephone: 061-602 0131.

Closing Date: 21 December 1984.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

(0848)

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Summer School Tutorial Staff

Appointments for one or two weeks are available at the Open University's summer schools held at universities throughout Great Britain between 6th July and 7th September 1985

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Arts
Tutors qualified in:
Art History, History, Music, Literature and Philosophy.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Social Sciences
D102 - Making Sense of Society
Tutors experienced in teaching introductory level Social Science and in interdisciplinary teaching, qualified in one or more of: Economics, Human Geography, Politics, Psychology, Sociology, to teach in one of three interdisciplinary modules - Crisis and Conflict: The Fight for Shelter; Bar, Mass Media and Society; Men and Women and Society.

D5262 - Introduction to Psychology
Tutors with experience of Experimental Methodology in different areas of Psychology.

D303 - Cognitive Psychology
Tutors qualified in Experimental Psychology. Computer experience desirable.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Mathematics
Tutors for the following courses: Mathematics: A Foundation Course (M101), Introduction to Pure Mathematics (M203), An Introduction to Calculus (M203), Mathematical Models and Methods (M204).

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Science
Tutors qualified in: Biology, Chemistry (Organic, Inorganic, Physical and Photochemistry), Earth Sciences and Physics.

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Technology
Tutors qualified in Elementary Mathematics and Modelling (for technologists) (T402), Materials Science (T252), Systems (design, planning and management of social or technical systems), and Engineering Mechanics (Solids) (T232).

T101 - Living with Technology
Tutors having teaching experience and qualifications and/or interests in the areas of Energy Policy and Resources, Microprocessors, Water Quality (Biology or Chemistry), Materials Science/Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering.

T281 - Basic Physical Science for Technology
Tutors qualified in general properties of matter, electricity, optics, heat and chemistry.

T283 - Introductory Electronics and 1291 - Instrumentation
Tutors qualified in Electronics and/or Instrumentation: previous teaching experience an advantage.

TAD292 - Art and Environment
Tutors to facilitate creative projects in a range of practical project-based multi-media arts.

Tutor Posts for the U-Area
U203 - Popular Culture
Tutors with teaching experience and interest in the following areas: Cultural Studies, Sociology, Film and Television Study, Sociology and Social History.

U204 - Third World Studies
Tutors with experience of teaching Third World Studies in Higher Education.

U221 - The Changing Experiences of Women
Tutors with experience of teaching Women's Studies within Higher Education or Adult Education.

Demonstrator Posts
Graduates in Science to work in areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Earth Sciences. Graduates in Science and Engineering to work in areas of Materials Science, Metallurgy, Corrosion, Chemistry (water quality experiment), Electronics/Computing (microprocessor activity).

Graduates in Psychology
Graduates in Mathematics, Science or Technology with some knowledge of Dynamics.

Application Procedure
For further particulars and an application form send a postcard to the Summer School Tutors Office (SS/2), P.O. Box 82, The Open University, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA. Completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday 28th January 1985.

university college of swansea

Chair of Education and Headship of Department

Applications are invited for the appointment of Professor of Education and Headship of the Department of Education (the latter for six years in the first instance, and renewable) from 1st September 1986. Candidates may be from any field of study within the subject area.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to whom applications (15 copies) should be sent by January 12th, 1985.

V. J. Carney, Registrar.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

University Appointments

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
M.Sc. Physical Education and Sports Science

The Department of Physical Education and Sports Science invite applications for the one year full time course due to commence in October 1985. The course is structured to provide teachers with the opportunity for advanced study.

Write for further details to Mr F.M. Holliday, Department of Physical Education and Sports Science, (27548), 280000

KINGS COLLEGE LONDON
CHELSEA COLLEGE
QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE
University of London
Centre for Science & Mathematics Education

LECTURER IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Applications are invited for an appointment in Science Education. The Lecturer will contribute to the teaching of PGCE, Master's and other advanced and in-service courses in science education, and will also be expected to take an active part in the research and/or curriculum development work at the Centre.

The successful applicant will be expected to combine recent and substantial teaching experience in physics at secondary level with experience in one of the following fields of education: microprocessors and on-line computer devices for automatic control, uses of computers to provide new learning environments, mathematics and science.

The appointment will be available from Easter 1985. On merger of the College with King's and Queen Elizabeth Colleges, the Centre will become part of the Department of Education of King's College London (KCL); Professor P. J. Black is designate head of the new department.

Salary will be within the range: £7,520 - £14,925 p.a. plus £1,233 London Allowance.

Further information and application forms are available from the Personnel Office, Chelsea College, 882 King's Road, London SW10 0UA. Closing date: 20th December 1984.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Centre for the Evaluation of the New Information Technology in Education

In addition to the growing need for independent evaluation of the role of the new information technology in the educational process, the above Centre has been established at the Foundation. The main focus of the Centre's activities will be on evaluation and an initial research programme to cover the evaluation criteria for schools research is planned. The Centre will be expected to extend the scope of its work by attracting externally sponsored research in I.T. to the N.F.E.R.

To staff the above activities, we are seeking to fill the following two posts. The project will run from January 1985 (or as soon as possible thereafter) to March 1987.

PROJECT LEADER SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER

£10,720 to £14,925

The postholder is expected to carry out the main research work of the Centre and under the general supervision of the N.F.E.R.'s Deputy Director for Computing and Statistics be responsible for its day to day operation. The successful candidate will have a relevant degree and will be able to demonstrate significant achievements in research on the educational applications of the new technology.

RESEARCH OFFICER

£8,450 to £10,720

The person appointed to this position will provide the detailed technical computer expertise required for the various activities of the Centre. Candidates must be graduates with adequate experience in micro-computing especially in development of microcomputer-based software. Experience with educational software will be a distinct advantage.

For application Forms (no C.V.s) and Further Particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 2DQ. Telephone: Slough 74123.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday, 11th January, 1985.

university college of swansea

Chair of Education and Headship of Department

Applications are invited for the appointment of Professor of Education and Headship of the Department of Education (the latter for six years in the first instance, and renewable) from 1st September 1986. Candidates may be from any field of study within the subject area.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to whom applications (15 copies) should be sent by January 12th, 1985.

V. J. Carney, Registrar.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Fellowships, Studentships and Research Awards

LANCASTER
S. MALTIN'S COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LANCASTER

Applications are invited for a number of Schoolteacher Fellowships. The successful candidates will be offered places in the College during the academic year 1985-86. A Fellowship is available for one term; the successful candidate will receive a stipend of £2,000 per annum, together with accommodation and travel allowances. Candidates should be qualified to teach in secondary schools, and should have a good knowledge of the subject in which they wish to specialise. Applications should be sent to the Principal, S. Maltin's College, 100-102, Church Street, Lancaster LA1 1JY.

ONE-TERM SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited for the Schoolteacher Fellowships for the academic year 1985-86. The successful candidates will receive a stipend of £2,000 per annum, together with accommodation and travel allowances. Candidates should be qualified to teach in secondary schools, and should have a good knowledge of the subject in which they wish to specialise. Applications should be sent to the Principal, S. Maltin's College, 100-102, Church Street, Lancaster LA1 1JY.

Education Development Scheme

A number of Study Awards are to be offered by the Overseas Development Administration to enable candidates to enhance their qualifications by study or research and to widen their expertise to fit them for further employment within the Aid Programme or within related activities.

Applicants should be British Citizens below the age of 45 with a minimum of 5 years overseas experience in an aspect of education and should hold a degree and a professional teaching qualification. In certain circumstances these conditions may be waived for applicants who have been serving under the British Volunteer Programme, provided they have at least 2 years teaching experience in a developing country and hold the minimum academic and professional qualifications.

Awards are made for a minimum of six months to one year and cover fees and provide an allowance towards living costs, books and stationery. The amount is determined by the circumstances of the candidate.

Closing date for applications is 1st March, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from:
Overseas Development Administration,
Room AH368, Abercrombie House,
Eglington Road, East Kilbride,
Glasgow G76 8EA.

Please quote Reference AH368/5.

ODA OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN EDUCATION

M.Phil. and Ph.D. DEGREES

Opportunities are available for students to pursue research and development studies in a wide range of topics in teacher education, adult and community education, teaching media and physical education. Full-time and part-time programmes leading to the above degrees are offered. Suitable candidates will be submitted to the ESRC for consideration for 'pool' awards.

SCHOOL TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers to enable them to follow one term of full-time study in the area of design, development and management of the secondary curriculum linked to the practical needs of their schools and LEA.

Further particulars about the research degrees programmes and Fellowships can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Educational Studies, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH.

Bedfordshire Education Service
LUTON COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following senior appointments to take effect from 1 May 1985 or earlier if possible.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Salary: Group 8 £20,633

Applicants should have substantial experience of successful course development activities in a leadership capacity, together with management and administrative experience at a senior level.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
Salary: Grade V £17,199-£18,189

Applicants should be very well qualified in Mechanical, Production, Electronic or Computer Engineering, and must have the drive and ability to move the Department forward rapidly, especially in the application of computer technologies.

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Salary: £13,095-£16,467

A new post of central importance to the creation of further internal academic and administrative information networks to facilitate the efficient management of resources. Systems Analyst skills coupled with an appreciation of the academic ethos of a higher education college essential. Small teaching commitment.

The College has a wide range of full-time and part-time courses at both advanced and non-advanced levels, including CNA and BTEC validated courses principally in Business Administration, Sciences and Technologies. SAE for application forms and further details from The Director's Secretary, Luton College of Higher Education, Park Square, Luton LU1 3JU. Closing date: 14 January 1985.

Bedfordshire is an equal opportunities employer.

Colwyn Dwydd, Caerdydd **Trinity College, Carmarthen**

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of

from qualified teachers who are Graduates with a good Honours or Higher Degree. Substantial teaching experience and demonstrated administrative ability are essential.

The successful applicant will be expected to be able to contribute to Welsh Medium Courses and to commence duties on 1st APRIL, 1985.

Applications, by letter, should reach the PRINCIPAL, by 1st JANUARY, 1985.

Further details of the post may be obtained on request.

ROLLE COLLEGE, EXMOUTH
FACULTY OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Principal Lecturer/Co-ordinator of Early years courses

This is a senior post within the Faculty with responsibility for co-ordination of the B.Ed. Honours course for 3-5 age phase. Applicants should have good and recent teaching within the appropriate age phase.

The appointment to commence 1st May 1985.

Applications to the Principal by end of December 1984.

Further details and forms from the Secretary to the Principal, Rolle College, Exmouth, Devon EX8 2AT.

Colleges of Higher Education

Other Appointments

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
COUNTY COUNCIL
WORCESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LECTURER IN PHYSICS

A full-time permanent appointment of a Lecturer in Physics within the Science Division is to be made from 1st April 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The successful applicant should have a higher degree in Physics, an appointment of Lecturer in Physics, and an application in schools, and an application in schools, and an application in schools.

The Lecturer will be required to teach in the Physics Department, and to be responsible for the Physics Department, and to be responsible for the Physics Department.

Applications should be sent to the Principal, Worcester College of Higher Education, Worcester, WR1 1AA.

HAMPSHIRE
WEST NEW FOREST ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE
PRINCIPAL

Salary: £15,765 - £16,938

Applications should be sent to the Principal, West New Forest Adult Education Institute, 100, High Street, Bournemouth, Dorset BH1 1AA.

Nene College Northampton

Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics, Management and Business

(Incorporating the Blackwood Hodge Management Centre)

Applications are invited for this key post, which now becomes available as a result of the appointment of the present Dean, Dr A J Wood, as the Director of the Luton College of Higher Education.

The Faculty has undergone most marked growth in the last nine years and the Dean of the Faculty also has overall responsibility for the Blackwood Hodge Management Centre, which operates successfully on trading account lines and has already established an excellent national reputation.

Because of the importance of this key post, the College is anxious to appoint an outstanding leader in this field who combines high academic qualifications in any of the above subject areas, with membership of a professional body where appropriate. Experience at an adequate level in industry, commerce or the public sector is desirable and a dynamic entrepreneurial attitude will be a key requirement. The post is graded as Burnham Head of Department 6.

Further particulars and application forms are available up to 21 December from L C Skelton, Chief Administrative Officer, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL (0804 715000) to whom they should be returned not later than 4 January 1985. (SAE please). Potential applicants requiring more information may ring Dr J P A Frain, Deputy Director (0804 714101).

HARROW COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LECTURER GRADE 11 IN ELECTRONICS & CONTROL

Applications are invited for this post which is in the School of Engineering. Applicants should have qualifications and experience in Electronics (minimum Higher Certificate) and will teach on mainly BTEC Technician courses. Experience in microelectronics and digital control is required together with a knowledge of instrumentation systems.

Salary Scale: £7548 - £12099 per annum + London Weighting £1038 per annum

Further details and application forms are obtainable from and should be returned by 7 January 1985 to: The Principal at Harrow College of Higher Education, Northwick Park Harrow Middlesex HA1 3TP Telephone 01-884 5422 ext 232.

Harrow is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SHEPHERD ADULT EDUCATION WORKER WITH WOMEN

Will be required to commence on 1st January 1985. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of adult education for women within the North East Kent Adult Education Division. The successful candidate should be a graduate with a degree in Education or a related subject, and should have experience in the provision of adult education for women. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of adult education for women within the North East Kent Adult Education Division.

LONDON
Inner London Education Authority
RAVENSBOROUGH ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE
LECTURER IN PHYSICS

Salary: £15,765 - £16,938

Applications should be sent to the Principal, Ravensborough Adult Education Institute, 100, High Street, Bournemouth, Dorset BH1 1AA.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
RE-ADVERTISING
RE-ADVERTISING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Re-Advertising Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of re-advertising services within the County Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of re-advertising services within the County Council.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
RE-ADVERTISING
RE-ADVERTISING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Re-Advertising Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of re-advertising services within the County Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of re-advertising services within the County Council.

Social Services

1st DEPUTY HEAD
Salary Scale: JNC Schedule 2 Group 3 - £11,337-£13,980 per annum

Briars Hey Community Home with Education, Mill Lane, Rainhill, Merseyside L35 6NP

Briars Hey caters for 36 girls between the ages of 14 and 17+ years. The establishment offers a Secure Care Unit, open C.H.E. and Independence Unit. Some girls attend school within the establishment, other local schools or colleges and other girls are placed in employment.

The Deputy Head is responsible to the Headmaster for the operational aspects of the establishment and also particular areas of school administration. He/she will be expected to assume overall responsibility for the establishment in the absence of the Headmaster. Ability to relate to both staff and girls as part of a management team is essential. A qualification in education or social work is required.

For informal discussion, contact: The Headmaster, Mr R. S. Potter on 051-430 8677.

Application form and further details from Director of Social Services, Duchy House, 98 Lancaster Road, Preston. Telephone: Preston (Lancashire) 264257. Please quote Ref: B2/KAHQE.

Closing date: 28th December, 1984.

Lancashire County Council
An Equal Opportunities Employer

Further Education Advisers

to the Manpower Services Commission

Full or Part-Time Up to £17,489

In order to carry out its new responsibilities in the field of work-related non-advanced Further Education (NAFE), the Manpower Services Commission is aiming to appoint a number of FE Advisers to be based in its regional offices in:

Birmingham Bristol Cardiff
Leeds London
Manchester Newcastle-upon-Tyne

We envisage making part-time appointments in Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds and Newcastle although detailed arrangements will be made to suit candidates and local circumstances. For the posts in other locations, part-time or full-time appointments can be considered.

The jobs involve advising the MSC's Regional Directors on the structure and operation of the FE service, on the priorities for MSC support, stimulating local and cross-LEA developments in FE, and evaluating the MSC's effects in FE. Considerable travel will be involved.

Candidates must have recent and substantial knowledge of and standing with the Local Authority FE service at a senior level.

Salary £12,895 to £17,489 full time, or pro rata part time; a London Allowance of £1,300 will be payable for the London post. The appointments will be for a period of 2 years initially with the possibility of extension to 3. Secondments from current employers or loans from other Government Departments will be considered and, in these circumstances, candidates should send their applications via their present employer.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4th January, 1985) write to Manpower Services Commission, CSP3, Room N206, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ or telephone Sheffield (0742) 703095. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

MSC Manpower Services Commission

EXAMINERS

The Five Boards which form the SOUTHERN EXAMINING GROUP

The South-East Regional Examinations Board	The Associated Examining Board	The Southern Regional Examinations Board	The Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations	The South Western Examinations Board
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Invite applications for appointments as CHIEF EXAMINER and REVISER/MODERATOR for each of the following Joint 'O' Level/S.E. examinations in 1986, the first year of operation: ENGLISH, ARITHMETIC, HISTORY, HUMANITIES, CHEMISTRY, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, INTEGRATED SCIENCE (Double Subject), SCIENCE and GEOGRAPHY.

Further details and application forms to be returned within three weeks of the date of this advertisement may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Southern Examining Group
Monitoring Committee
c/o The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House
Station Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ

(5198)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Board invites applications for the following Chief Examiner appointment:

ADVANCED LEVEL MUSIC (GENERAL AND THEORETICAL) FOR JUNE 1986

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with five years recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential. Duties include setting question papers, advising on the award of grades and the supervision of a team of examiners.

For application forms and further details write to The Secretary, University of London School Examinations Board, Stewart House, (Room 216), 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN.

Applicants should enclose a self-addressed foolscap envelope. Completed application forms should be returned by 10 January 1985.

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD Administrative Officer

Applications are invited for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER at the Board's Offices which are currently in Aldershot, but will be located at Stag Hill, Guildford from late 1985. The post is concerned with the Board's educational work and the administration of its examinations. The Officer appointed will be responsible for examinations in Sociology, Law and Politics and other related subjects.

Applicants should be graduates (or hold equivalent qualifications), preferably in one of the subjects mentioned above. Administrative experience within the teaching profession or elsewhere would be particularly useful. The post is mainly concerned with administration and organisation but also involves important educational aspects including the development of examinations for the new General Certificate of Secondary Education. The experience of applicants should therefore demonstrate a close involvement and interest in the subjects concerned in a teaching or other educational capacity.

The salary scale is £10,330 per annum rising by ten annual increments to £14,925 per annum. The starting point on the scale will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

Further details of the post, and an application form, may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ. (Tel: Aldershot 25651, ext. 2231). Closing date for completed applications: 29th December 1984.

Administration General

MERTON
LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON
MERTON COLLEGE
EXAMINATIONS OFFICER

£7,818 to £8,523 p.a. (inclusive of London Weighting Allowance)

Applicants are invited for this full-time post responsible for the operation of examinations throughout the year. The successful applicant will assume responsibility for the operation of examinations throughout the year. The post provides an excellent opportunity for persons wanting to work within the educational administration. Salary starting point according to experience.

Application forms are available from the Chief Administrative Officer, Merton College, Merton Park, London SW19 4AG. Tel: 01-840 5001.

Closing Date: 21st December 1984. 500000

WINCHESTER

Information Officer is required as soon as possible for the Project based at King Alfred's College, Winchester. The successful applicant should have wide experience as a primary school teacher and some knowledge of using computers. The primary school covers England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Applicants should be prepared to undertake some travel. The project is scheduled to end in March 1985, so the post is a temporary one. The successful applicant will be paid on a temporary basis. Salary £2,200 p.a. plus London weighting. Closing date: 21st December 1984. 500000

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4th January, 1985) write to Manpower Services Commission, CSP3, Room N206, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ or telephone Sheffield (0742) 703095. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

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Educational Psychologists

LONDON
INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
FULL-TIME CAREER/MAIN GRADE
RESEARCH PROJECT

The appointment may be an educational or clinical psychologist will run a research project on children with congenital Hypothyroidism. This year project aims to evaluate medical and psychological outcomes in children who have been diagnosed and screened. The post will require collection and analysis of both psychological and medical data. Applicants should have research experience and good communication skills, and be familiar with computerised record systems.

Starting salary £9,915 - £13,365 plus London Weighting according to experience. Clinical Psychologist would also be considered.

Further details from the Secretary, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guildford Street, London WC1N 1EH. (305718) 500000

SANDWELL
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SANDWELL
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CHILD PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST
Soulbury Committee Suite Q334 to H774
£8,886 - £14,979 p.a.

Qualifications and experience will be taken into account in determining the starting salary.

Applicants must possess a good Honours Degree in Psychology, at least two years' qualified teaching experience and post-graduate training in educational psychology, or equivalent experience and advantage.

The Child Psychology Service is in the process of setting up a new unit of the 1981 Education Act and the successful applicant will be involved in the assessment and monitoring of children with special educational needs.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Principal Educational Psychologist, P.O. Box 41, Highfields, West Bromwich B70 8RO.

Informal enquiries may be made to the Principal Educational Psychologist on 01-553 7111.

Closing date: 21st December 1984. 500000

Information Officer is required as soon as possible for the Project based at King Alfred's College, Winchester. The successful applicant should have wide experience as a primary school teacher and some knowledge of using computers. The primary school covers England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Applicants should be prepared to undertake some travel. The project is scheduled to end in March 1985, so the post is a temporary one. The successful applicant will be paid on a temporary basis. Salary £2,200 p.a. plus London weighting. Closing date: 21st December 1984. 500000

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Examiners

EAST ANGLIAN EXAMINATIONS BOARD

LONDON REGIONAL EXAMINING BOARD

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

JOINT O-LEVEL/CSE EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited for the following Chief Examiner appointment:

GEOGRAPHY SYLLABUS B (O'LEVEL) FOR JUNE 1986

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications, and should be under 65 with five years' recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from any of the following:

Secretary to the Board, East Anglian Examinations Board, The Lindeans, Loundon Road, Colchester CO3 3RL.

Secretary to the Board, London Regional Examinations Board, Leven House, Wandsworth High Street, London SW18 4ET.

The Secretary, University of London School Examinations Board, Stewart House (Room 216), 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN.

Completed application forms should be returned to the Secretary, East Anglian Examinations Board, The Lindeans, Loundon Road, Colchester CO3 3RL by 8 January 1985.

Previous applications for this post need not re-apply. 500000

HOUSE OF COMMONS (Department of the Clerk of the House) SELECT COMMITTEE SPECIALIST ASSISTANTS

Specialist Assistants are required for (a) Select Committee on Environment and (b) Select Committee on Education Science and Arts. The duties will include giving assistance to the Clerk of the Committee and undertaking research into specific questions. Applications are invited from candidates with a good degree or an equivalent professional qualification in a relevant subject together with several years' relevant practical experience which in the case of post (b) should include experience of educational administration. An interest in public administration would be an advantage.

The preferred age range is 28-35 years and for a successful candidate within the range the salary will be between £11,782 and £14,444 pa according to age, qualifications and experience. Applications from particularly well qualified candidates aged from 25-27 will also be considered. The salary for this age group will be between £9,793 to £12,029 pa. There is a non-contributory pension scheme with interchange arrangements with other Public Service pension schemes. The appointments will commence as soon as possible after 1st January 1985 (post (a)) and 1st March 1985 (post (b)) and will be for a period of two and four years.

Strict political impartiality is required of all House of Commons staff and the persons appointed will be expected not to engage in political activities for the duration of the appointment.

For further details and application form write to the Establishment Office, HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON SW1A 0AA, or telephone 01-219 5544 (answering service) quoting reference number: 2A/44, (for Environment Committee), 2A/45, (for Education, Science and Arts Committee).

Closing date for return of application forms: 31st December 1984.

The House of Commons Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (0952)

Lancashire County Council

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

SENIOR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Salary Scale: Southbury Headteacher Group 9, £16,793 - £17,112 p.a.

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Educational Psychologist to assume responsibility for the Schools Psychological Services in the Lancashire area under the general direction of the Principal Educational Psychologist.

The successful candidate will lead a team of four Educational Psychologists. The post is well established and offers good opportunities for organising and participating in a wide range of professional work.

The Senior Educational Psychologist will be based at the Schools Psychological Centres, Victoria House, Lancaster. Applicants should be qualified Educational Psychologists with several years experience.

Essential car user allowance and subsistence payable and a disturbance allowance may be arranged in approved cases.

Application forms and further details available from/returnable to The Chief Education Officer, Education Department, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston, PR1 3RU. Tel: Preston 263667.

Please quote reference A999/1/PJ. Closing date: 21st December 1984. 500000

EAST ANGLIAN EXAMINATIONS BOARD (for the Certificate of Secondary Education) ASSISTANT EXAMINERS

The Board invites applications for appointment as ASSISTANT EXAMINERS for the 1986 examinations in the following subjects:-

Commercial Subjects (Business Studies, Office Practice, Typewriting), Food and Nutrition, Technical Studies (Metalwork, Combined Materials), Science (Physical Science, Modular Science), Graphic Communications, Computer Studies, Child Care and Development, Motor Vehicle Studies.

Applications are also invited for appointment as ASSISTANT EXAMINERS to the reserve list from which examiners will be drawn for the 1986 examinations in the following subjects:-

Commercial Subjects (Commerces, Principles of Accounts, Shorthand, Theory of Shorthand), Home Economics, Technical Studies (Woodwork), Engineering Workshop practice, Sciences (Physics, Electronics), Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Applicants should have suitable teaching and/or examining experience and those appointed will be required to assist in the marking of scripts under the direction of the Board's Chief Examiners. For application forms and further details please send a stamped addressed envelope to - The Secretary of the Board, The Lindeans, Loundon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RL, stating the subject(s) of interest. Completed application forms must reach the Secretary of the Board within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement. (0959)

Assistant Training Manager Northampton

ANGLIA is one of the top seven Building Societies with nearly 400 branches and assets in excess of £4,000m. Our commitment to continue to provide the highest standard of training for all staff has created a vacancy for the above position.

The main responsibilities of the successful applicant will be to run residential courses at Manager level, conduct behavioural training and develop courses and audio-visual programmes to meet the ever changing needs of the Society.

We are looking for an enthusiastic, self-motivated, professional person, aged 30-40 and with a sound training background.

Salary is negotiable and benefits include an excellent pension scheme, free life assurance, free BUPA family membership and a concessionary staff mortgage (after a qualifying period). A car will be provided.

Please write setting out full details of career etc. and present salary to: Eric Watson, Personnel Administration Manager, Anglia Building Society, Moulton Park, Northampton NN3 1NL.

ANGLIA
BUILDING SOCIETY

TEACHERS - AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAREER IN SALES

★ North-West ★ South Wales ★ London and ★ England ★ and West ★ Home ★ Counties

Our client is a highly profitable and successful British organisation that manufactures and then sells its highly acclaimed products into various sectors of the market. Continued growth into educational outlets has resulted in additional vacancies. Specialist knowledge gained in either a teaching or administrative capacity will be a distinct and major advantage. Your responsibility will include the development of a number of educational establishments within a given region.

Comprehensive sales training and product knowledge courses will ensure immediate success. Thereafter skills in negotiating and account building will guarantee strong career development.

You will be between 23 and 30 and of a high educational standard. Company benefits include an on target earning of over £16K, an initial guarantee, car and a full benefits package.

If you consider yourself ready for a challenge and want real career prospects telephone your nearest branch now.

ata Sales Recruitment
A Division of ATA Selection and Management Services Ltd

01 834 6666
88 Cross Street
Manchester
M2 4AB

0293 614071
21 Queen Street
Cardiff
CF1 1BE

01 597 0761
21 Queen Street
London W1N 1AA

01 597 0761
21 Queen Street
London W1N 1AA

01 597 0761
21 Queen Street
London W1N 1AA

EXAMINERS continued

SOUTH WESTERN EXAMINATIONS BOARD
28-29 Marsh Street, Bristol
BS1 4BP

VACANCIES FOR THE CSE EXAMINATIONS 1985

Applications are invited for the following:

CHIEF EXAMINER IN FRENCH, SCHOOLS COUNCIL, HISTORY, NEEDLECRAFT, PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND RURAL SCIENCE.

The CHIEF EXAMINER is responsible to the Board for all examining in the subject concerned. Including the preparation of question papers and mark schemes, co-ordination of awarding and determination of standards.

The CHIEF EXAMINER is responsible for the drafting of question papers and mark schemes for the subject concerned, as determined by the Secretary and for the co-ordination of the marking of the scripts. The Chief Examiner also plays a full part in the awarding procedures and will be required to attend meetings of the subject panel.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, South Western Examinations Board, 28-29 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4BP. Tel: 01-275 1331.

Closing date 7 January 1985. An equal opportunity employer. 600000

J.A. EDMUNDSON, Secretary to the Board. 600000

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, South Western Examinations Board, 28-29 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4BP. Tel: 01-275 1331.

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OUTDOOR EDUCATION

OXFORDSHIRE

KILNBOURN MANOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTRE
Parkmill, Swavesey, West Cambridgeshire CB2 5SE

Required for this residential outdoor centre, a scale 2 teacher to accept responsibility for the development of geographical and outdoor education work as well as contributing to the centre's advancement programme. Ability to assume responsibility for ultra welfare will be a considerable advantage.

The post is non-residential further details available from the Warden, 0454661. 60000

SKERN LODGE OUTDOOR CENTRE

Excellent instruction using best equipment. Safely standards second to none. Open all year. 25 individuals. You select activities from 1.8. The professionals in Outdoor Education.

Write or phone - Skern Lodge, Ambleside, Bideford, Devon EX38 1NG. 0454661. 60000

HOUTHAMPTON

ADULT ACTIVITIES CENTRE
Houthampton, Hants

October 1985. For three weeks in July/August, we have new skills with a view to a residential outdoor centre. One month intensive training in canoeing, sailing, climbing, and other outdoor activities. The Centre is situated in a beautiful area of the New Forest. Further details and application forms apply to the Director, Houthampton Centre, Houthampton, Hants. Tel: 01456 5511. 60000

PERMANENT INSTRUCTOR

required from March. Good experience in outdoor education. Must be able to lead a team of 10-12. Minimum age 25. Single person preferred. Salary under review - currently £4,600 plus pension. For details write to: Houthampton Centre, Houthampton, Hants. Tel: 01456 5511. 60000

SUMMER TEACHING JOBS IN AMERICA

Work on American children's summer camps, mid-June to end August.

See ad under Holidays and Accommodation. 60000

WALES

OUTDOOR EDUCATION
Wales, West Valley foot of Black Mountains

Wales, West Valley foot of Black Mountains. Outdoor Education Centre available in July/August, riding and canoeing holidays. Further details and application forms apply to the Director, Houthampton Centre, Houthampton, Hants. Tel: 01456 5511. 60000

SCHOOL JOURNEY AND ACTIVITY

holdings in the South West. Further details and application forms apply to the Director, Houthampton Centre, Houthampton, Hants. Tel: 01456 5511. 60000

English as a Foreign Language

Learn to teach English as a foreign language at the International Teacher Training Centre, Bournemouth. Regular 4 week introductory courses leading to the Royal Society of Arts Professional Certificate in Teaching English as a Foreign Language.

For details write to: ITTC, 274 Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH11 1AB. 70000

Bournemouth

MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL
RSA COURSES AT ITTC

Learn to teach English as a foreign language at the International Teacher Training Centre, Bournemouth. Regular 4 week introductory courses leading to the Royal Society of Arts Professional Certificate in Teaching English as a Foreign Language.

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